The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,295.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander W. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 3rd August at noon.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Madras	15
„ Carwar	5	„ Coconada	17
„ Narrakal	7	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	9	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Colombo	10	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Galle	10	„ False Point	21
„ Negapatam	12	Arrive Calcutta	22
„ Pondicherry	13		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	27
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Fao	27
„ Guadur	12	„ Bushire	31
			Sep.
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	2
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	18	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	22	„ Kurrachee	11
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 31st July at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Canton.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,

A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.

OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, is situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrabici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP WILLIAM PROWSE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that THIS VESSEL is intended to SAIL on TUESDAY next, and all persons having CLAIMS against her must hand the same in to the undersigned before that date.

BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Agents Captain Hole.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship VICTORIA CROSS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cowley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Victoria Cross.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—The CERTIFICATES of the Shares of the RESERVED ISSUE are READY, and will be delivered on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1870.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS 63 AND 64 OF ACT 2 OF 1865.

THE Public are hereby informed that Valuation of Houses, Buildings, and Lands situated within the City is completed for the year 1870, and that the Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 15th August, 1869.

Owners and Occupiers or their Agents may inspect and make extracts from Assessment Books without payment of fee. The fee payable by other persons is fixed at One Rupee per each inspection.

The Assessment Books are to seen at the office of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor, Apollo House, Fort.

All complaints against such assessment must be made to the undersigned, in writing, at the Office three days before the 15th August.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Assist. Munl. Comr. and Assr's Office, Bombay, 1st Aug. 1869.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1850, and of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CONTRIBUTORIES who FAIL to PAY on or before the 2nd proximo, the CALL of Rs. 50, made by the High Court in the matter of the above Corporation, will be LIABLE to ARREST after that date.

G. R. WILSON, }
A. THOMSON, } Official Liquidators.

MR. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL STEWART is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

FOR SALE, the Barque SOOLOO, classed A 1, 10 years, in Lloyds, 473 tons register.—For price and all particulars apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Eden.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

BETTS' MAP of INDIA, Library edition, mounted on cloth and folded in case—size 42 inches by 36.

*** This is a very convenient Map, being sufficiently large to be clear and distinct without being too bulky and expensive, Rs. 7-8. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ, LAW STATIONER,

Begs to inform the Gentlemen of the legal profession that he has OPENED a LAW STATIONER'S OFFICE in Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

All descriptions of Writing work undertaken, on highly favourable terms, and the system on which he has made arrangements to execute all work entrusted to him, will not fail to ensure thorough and general satisfaction, either as regards neatness, correctness, expedition, or style of Caligraphy, which last will assimilate as closely as possible to that adopted by Law Stationer's in England.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

Mr. THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

All descriptions of COMMISSION AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken on highly favourable terms, such as shipping, landing, clearing, purchasing, selling, and forwarding goods, &c., &c., giving strangers and travellers all possible information in regard to the country, the prices of articles, and securing house accommodation. The field embraced by the Agency is a diversified one.

Up-country orders accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay promptly attended to.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application to the office.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS, of all sorts and grades, will be SUPPLIED at the shortest notice.

Satisfactory and efficient arrangements have been made to secure the confidence of the public in every respect.

THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ,
Registrar of Domestic Servants.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS

at Moderate Prices for Cash,

Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP

Registered as

SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sapo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867.

British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,

which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	„ 74
Fine Sparkling	„ 32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	„ 27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 11-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour	Rs. 32
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	„ 28
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine	„ 22
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	„ 33

BORDEAUX WINES.

Chateau Mouton, Gold capsule	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule	„ 23	„ 14
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule	„ 22	
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule	„ 22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CLOUZEAN'S OLD COGNAC BRANDY, in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Rs. 540 and Rs. 270.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S celebrated Edinburgh PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just landed. Delivered from the Godowns only, for cash:

Quarts Rs. 4-8 per doz. } in casks of 4 and 8 dozen re-
Pints „ 3-0 „ } spectively.

Apply to our Godownkeeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux	„ Do.	„ 18 „
Cognac	„ Do.	„ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case	4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4 „	„ 12	„
1864 Chateau Margaux	„	1 „	„ 25	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1 „	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1 „	„ 22	„
Do. 10 „	„	1 „	„ 80	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1 „	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2 „	„ 18	„
Do. red	„	2 „	„ 22	„
Do. Amontillado	„	2 „	„ 30	„

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,

C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast."
"with a Saltier."

AY...	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 31
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	„ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	„ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry.	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	„ 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's $ 1	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

			Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts	18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin ...	„	20
do.	B. & E. Perrier ...	„	36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann ...	Quarts	42
do. Hock	do.	„	23
do. Moselle	do.	„	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	„	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse ...	„	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do.	„	48
Marcobrunner	do.	„	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do.	„	24
Liebfraumilch	Gebr. Schmits	„	18
Hochheimer	do.	„	26
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	„	32
Rudesheimer	do.	„	36

CLARETS.

Bages Pauliac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	„	34
Clos Fourlet St. Emillion	do.	„	28
Vrai canon	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	24
Chateau de Frauds	do.	„	19
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	„	24
Chateau Leoville	do.	„	19
Baumes Sauterne Superior Montheuil Franc fils Aine do.		„	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.	„	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.	„	24

SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts	26
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	„	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co	„	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	„	24
Old Cognac	do.	„	30
Absinthe	do.	„	30
Burgundy Porto	do.	„	12
do.	do.	„	16
Best Old Cognac	do.	„	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co	„	30
Brandy	John Bakes	„	15
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	H. Underberg Albrecht	„	20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts	„	20

Terms - Cash.

Bombay, January 1869. VOLKART BROTHERS.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a CLERK to be STOREKEEPER in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden, on a salary of Rs. 65 per mensem, with prospect of increase to Rs. 75.

None need apply who is not able to keep Store accounts.

Application to be made on or before the 2nd proximo to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the TOP FLOOR of the House No. 3 in Meadow Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Hern, the Milliner—suitable for a Family—with Cookroom on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	„ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	„ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape. Tall	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape. Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0

BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. { latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do. do. chased	15	„ 30
	do. do. enameled	16	„ 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
	do. Collar Studs	8	„ 10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	„ 15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	„ 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes		
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty		
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	„ 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30	

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

P GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

BULL & Co.,

TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,

PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,

2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 20 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art. Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly to his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves:—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Scarlet Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark	Silk Mixed	Suits		Rs. 35
Do.	do.	do.	Double Breasted Coats	„ 18
Do.	do.	do	Trousers	„ 12

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 35; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, send size of chest and height.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA CEASED in our Firm on 13th March last.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held, by order of the Committee, at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 31st July at 5 P.M.

BRUCE SETON, Honorary Secretary.

30th June, 1869.

ESTATE of KARSANDAS MAHADAVADAS and COMPANY.—A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND of 1/8 (one-eight) per cent. on the admitted claims will be PAYABLE at the Office of the undersigned, No. 30, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and on subsequent days. Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

H. G. DUNLOP, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to announce to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of BOMBAY that he has OPENED a SHOP, at No. 5, Kalbadavie Road, for the sale, at moderate prices, of Surat WORKING BOXES in great variety, Chessmen, sets of English Alphabets, Toys, all made of Ivory, Ebony and Sandalwood, nicely engraved and beautifully ornamented, worth sending Home as presents. He has a branch shop at Surat near the Buxy's Duria Mahal.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, FORAS LAND, containing by admeasurement about 125,000 square yards, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Liquidators Royal Bank of India, No. 33 Meadow Street.

The Liquidators will receive offers till the 8th day of August next, but they do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to Liquidators Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SHARES, upon which several overdue Calls remain unpaid, have been absolutely FORFEITED:—10 Shares—Nos. 1, 8, 26, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 71.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd till the 5th August next, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1869.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on THURSDAY, the 5th August, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an interim Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until after the Meeting of the 5th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 23rd July, 1869.

THE PRINCE of WALES' PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Comany will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 6th August, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1869, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 2nd to 6th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY,

Khetwady, No. 11.

Elegant and comfortable BROUGHAMS, Shigrams, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Sociables, Hansoms, Buggies, &c., with or without Horses, may be HIRED at the premises, at a moderate charge.

CARRIAGES BUILT or REPAIRED under the personal superintendence of Mr. BURDETT.

The FARRIERY and SHOEING DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of a skilful Farrier, who has had fifteen years' experience in a Madras Cavalry Regiment.

All orders for Horses or Conveyances will be received at the Company's premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Johnston, Manager; or at No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort; and will be promptly attended to.

THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1869, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and pass the Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1869.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend. [illegible] those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1868-69, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To consider other matters that may be laid before the Meeting.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1869.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—A Meeting for the election of a Municipal Secretary and Surveyor will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 23rd of August, 1869, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms, and by any certificates (in original) of former service they may possess, to the undersigned, so as to arrive not later than the 16th August 1869.

If the original certificates are required to be returned at once they should also be accompanied by copies.

No applications arriving at a later date than the above will be attended to.

Any further information will be afforded by E. Nash, Esq., the present Secretary, or by

W. P. LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col.,
Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipality.

Kurrachee, 16th June, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CURSETJEE DORABJEE (otherwise called CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE) and JEHANGEERJEE DORABJEE (otherwise called JEHANGEERJEE HORMUSJEE) have AGREED to SELL to HAJEE EBRAHIM JEETAKUR, all that piece of GROUND, situate, lying, and being in Byculla, at or near the new Jail or House of Correction, in the Island of Bombay, bounded on the east by Clare Road, on the west by the Race Course, on the north by the property of Abdoolla Sassoon, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewala, and which ground consists of two parcels, one admeasuring on the east 381½ feet, on the west 408½ feet, on the north 423 feet, and on the south 410½ feet, including the piece of ground occupied by the Race Course, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the salt batty ground, on the north by the bungalow and garden of the said Joseph Newell, and on the south by the salt batty ground belonging to John Vaube", Esquire, and the other, admeasuring on the east 100 feet, on the west 103 feet, on the north 429 feet 8 inches, and on the south 423 feet, including the piece of ground occupied by the Race Course, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the salt batty ground, on the north by the bungalow of Dr. Kaye, and on the south by the salt batty ground in possession of Joseph Newell, together with all bungalows, messuages, and tenements standing thereon. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are hereby required to make same known to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 10, Forbes Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from this date, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, which shall be considered null and void.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1869.

C. TYABJEE, Purchasers' Solicitor.

NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING ROADS in rear and on the sides of Lots No. 29 and 35 on the Esplanade, to be delivered on or before the noon of the 4th proximo.

A schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite deed of contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut. Colonel R.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 28th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of all or portion of 4,770 Garces, equal to 572,400 Indian Maunds, of SALT, of good quality, the produce of Bombay or other places subordinate thereto, for the District of Malabar, as follows:—

At Cannanore 500 Garces of 120 Indian Maunds each			In October, November, December, January, and February next.
Tellicherry	550	ditto	ditto
Calicut	1,100	ditto	ditto
Beypore	900	ditto	ditto
Povani	1,600	ditto	ditto
Chowghaut	50	ditto	ditto
Cochin	70	ditto	ditto
Total Garces 4,770			

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities, within the above limits, of 10 Garces each or upwards. The periods within which the Salt tendered will be delivered must be specified, and if not brought within this period it will be at the option of the Collector to receive or refuse the Salt.

3. All tenders received up to the 16th August 1869 will be opened for consideration and disposal on the day following in the Huzoor Kutcherry at Calicut, when the parties tendering or their Agents are invited to attend.

4. Tenders will afterwards continue to be received for the Salt remaining to be supplied until further notice.

5. Merchants in Bombay desirous of a speedy reply can communicate their tenders by Telegram reply prepaid.

6. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves right of decision on these points.

7. The tenders must specify in words at length the rate in Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.

8. The expenses attendant on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt must be defrayed by the parties tendering.

9. The Salt will be received by weight according to the practice now existing in the order in which the arrivals are registered at the Salt Depots.

10. The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders that may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Malabar, and to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay Salt.

12. Parties who may tender for more than 100 Garces will be required to find substantial security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts, should the Collector consider it necessary.

13. Salt brought by Merchants whose tenders have not been previously accepted will be received if the whole quantity has not been previously engaged for, at such prices as may appear to the Collector reasonable with reference to the prevailing rates in the month.

E. G. THOMAS, Collector.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, 10th July, 1869.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Venegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,

which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

NOTICES.

FRASER and MILLER, Engineers, Boiler Makers, General and Ship Smiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, Manufacturers of Iron Girders, Tanks, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work.

F. and M. are in a position to execute orders from England on very favourable terms.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Couryoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention,

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about seventeen hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
"Lydia Sholfield"	March 20th	1573
"Bennington"	April 12th	1132
	Total Tons...	2705

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects,—Railways, Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents or [illegible] us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands [illegible] having in Godown at present a large stock of [illegible] stands for Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerozine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., and Magnolia, ¼ lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import are for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Tea Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Varnish; also Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Milk (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 18 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay,

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3 lb. tins, at the low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Shortly expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Sholfield," and "Bennington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish, Turpentine, &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

Mr. CRAWFORD'S NEW BEEF MARKET, ESPLANADE, Nos. 1 to 6.

GLASS WARE, CROCKERY & ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARES of GREAT VARIETY.

NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY, ALWAYS IN HAND.

Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of Various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Cut and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plated Hanging Argand Lamps from 1 to 8 Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of Various Patterns, Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle and Liquor Stands, with Cut Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Ice Pitcher, &c., &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers; assorted Musical Boxes, German silver single Horse Harness, Birds and Parrot's Cages; Railway Wrappers Velvet, Brussel and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

KHAN MAHOMED P.

Mr. Crawford's New Beef Market, }
Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6. }

PERFUMERY AND SCENT.

Improved Seidlitz Powders, Violet Powders, Powder Puff Scented assorted Hair Oil, superior Golden Oil, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Brandy Bitters, Orange Bitters, superior Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Pomatum, Cockle's Pills, Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, Improved Milk of Roses for the Skin, superior Cold Cream, superior old Brown and White Windsor Soap and scented Bar Soaps, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, superior Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Pain Killer, Epsom Salt, Smelling Salt, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Worm Tablet Bon Bon for children.

All Scents in great variety and of superior quality.

KHAN MAHOMED P.

OILMAN STORE MART.

KHAN MAHOMED P., in thanking his Constituents, European and Native, both in Bombay and Up-country, begs to intimate that his Mart is always replete with Oilman-Stores and Preserved Provisions, and is replenished by fresh supplies from England by every Mail, including—

SOUP.—Hare, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch, &c., &c.

FRUITS.—Tart, Preserved Crystallised and in Syrup, &c., &c.

JAMS and JELLIES.—Containing every variety, Europe as well as Country.

FISH.—Salmon, Mackarel, Oysters, Lobsters, Fresh, Kippered and Red Herrings, Sardine, Herring a la Sardine, &c., &c.

POTTED MEATS.—All sorts, such as Anchovy, Beef, Herring, Tongue, Salmon, Lobsters, Game, and in excellent condition.

PICKLES.—All sorts, such as Oriental, West India, Imperial Hot, Mixed, Onion, Cabbage, Piccalilly, Walnuts, &c., &c.

SAUSAGES.—Oxford, Bologna, Brunswick, Truffles, German, Lyons, &c., &c.

VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, French, English, and German Asparagus, Stewed and Preserved Mushroom, &c., &c.

BISCUITS.—Fancy Machine, Queen, Albert, Victoria, Mixed, Ginger Nut, Captain, Cracknel, Picnic, and several other varieties and qualities.

PREPARED JELLY.—In Bottles for Table use—Orange, Lemon, Punch, Noyeau, Vanilla, Calf'sfoot and Sheepfoot Jelly.

SYRUPS for ICES, &c.—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pine, Fruits, Stawberry, Red and Black Currant, &c., &c.

SAUCE.—Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Currant, Olives Capers, of every variety.

CHINA PRESERVES.—Ginger, Chow Chow, Cumcut, Pears, &c.

CHEESE French Butter, Bacon—Fresh, in every Mail—of choicest quality.

DIETS FOR INVALIDS.—Epps' Cocoa, Chocolate, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Barley and Cornflour, &c., &c.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, SCOTCH OATMEAL, CONFECTIONARY, LOAF SUGAR, SCENTS, &c., of every variety, extremely Palatable and Pleasant.

TEA, SUGAR and COFFEE in great variety.

N. B.—All Up-country orders executed promptly with strictest care and attention, at moderate rates.

KHAN MAHOMED P.

Close to Mr. Crawford's New Beef Market, }
Esplanade, Nos. 1 to 6. }

COLT'S

New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge

REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

NOTICES.

PATENT PORTABLE INK BOTTLES.—Just received, per Overland, a large quantity of Patent Spring and other Pocket Ink Bottles, invaluable to travellers, as they are not likely to get out of order and the ink cannot possibly get out, let the bottle be turned in whatever position it may.

	Rs. as.
Square shape, covered with morocco leather, spring fastening and extra slide bolt, doubly secure	1 4
Do. do. with clasp instead of bolt	1 8
Round pattern patent, spring top	1 8
Do. do. large size	1 12
New patent round pattern, brass spring top, covered with russia leather, opens with a half turn of the top, cannot get out of order	2 8
Do. do. large size	3
Extra finished round pattern, spring top, covered with morocco leather	2 4
Do. large size	2 8
Do. russia leather	2 12
Do. do. do. larger size, and with extra inside spring cover	5 0

A large stock of spring and other Inkstands to select from.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, and four annas in the Rupee extra for postage of Ink Bottle.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW MUSIC just to hand Overland.—

POLKAS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Little Rosebud	1 8	Ten little Niggers	1 8
Pet of the Village	1 8	Sea Side	1 8
Les Oiseaux D'Angletere	1 8	Walking in the Zoo	1 8
Sea Shells	1 8	Village Chimes	1 8
Lillian	1 8	Canary	1 8

SCHOTTISCHES.

Sea Shells	1 8	Twilight	1 8
Up in a Balloon	1 8	Not for Joseph	1 8

WALTZES.

Hilda	2 0	Woodland Whispers	1 8
Mabel	2 0	Not for Joseph	2 0
Belgravia	2 0	Fair Rosamond	2 0
Guards	2 0	Beautiful for ever	2 0
Harvest Moon	2 0	Mabel Gray	2 0
Bride of Hesse	1 8	Court Beauties	2 0
Erin's Hope	2 0	Silver Cloud	2 0
Mildred	2 0	Humming Bird	2 0
Il Bacio	2 0	Pall Mall	2 0
Galatea	2 0	Voice of Beauty	2 0

GALOPS.

Girls of the Period	1 8	Postman	1 8
Orpheus	1 8	St. Valentine	1 8
Galway Packet	1 8	Abyssinian	1 8
Glorioso	1 8	Not for Joseph	1 8
Firemans	2 0	Encore	1 8
Burlesque	1 8	Immensekoff	1 8
Coming of age	1 4	Zoo	1 8
Wind-Up	2 0	Prince Imperial	1 8
Velocipede	1 8	After Dark	1 8
Tramp	2 0	Snow Drift	1 8
Night Bell	1 8	Domino Noir	1 8

QUADRILLES.

Juanita	2 0	Chignon	2 0
Original Lancers	1 8	Grand Duchess	2 0
Merry Bells	1 8	After Dark	2 0
Welcome Guest	1 8	London by Night	2 0
Bishop's Melodies	1 8	L'Enfant	2 0
Flowers of Beauty	1 8	Rage of London	2 0
Three little Kittens	1 8	Tommy Dodd	2 0
Les Jolis Oiseaux	1 8		

COMIC SONGS.

Ten little Niggers	1 8	The Mermaid	1 8
Up in a Balloon (Ladies)	1 8	Man at the Wheel	1 8
Do. (Gentlemen)	1 8	The Tailor and the Crow	1 8
Mouse Trap Man	1 8	Jack on Wires	1 8
I'm always a Swell	1 8	Oxford Joe	1 8
The Comical Ghosts	1 8	Tommy Dodd	1 8

The above are English price, i. e. eight annas to a shilling.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BASS & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE,

Bottled by R. Porter & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,
IMPORTERS.

Orders are registered, and as shipments arrive are supplied according to priority.

Prices for Cash only.

		Per doz.	Per cask.
Cask containing	3 dozen quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 16 8
Cask „	6 dozen pints	3 12	22 8
Cask „	4 Imp. pints	4 0	16 8

HENRI KLASEREI'S

FINE-FLAVOURED

SHERRIES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated. The first expression of the best grapes.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine, case containing one dozen quarts Rs. 22

(White Capsules.)

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating, tonic Wine, case containing one dozen quarts... Rs. 26

(Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double-voyaged and of remarkably fine quality, case containing one dozen quarts... Rs. 34

(Blue Capsule.)

HENRI KLASEREI'S

FINE-FLAVOURED

BORDEAUX WINES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated.

CLARET.

Excellent quality and of mellowed character, case containing one dozen quarts... Rs. 14

(White Capsule.)

ST. JULLIEN, 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full bouquet, case containing one dozen quarts... Rs. 20

(Black Capsule.)

MARGAUX, 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended, case containing one dozen quarts... Rs. 30

(Blue Capsule.)

The above Wines are from the eminent firm of HENRI KLASEREI, and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever; they have been bottled in the Chateaux, in the very districts in which the grapes have been expressed.

*** Each cork and capsule is marked HK., with a Star and Crescent.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS FOR
HENRI KLASEREI.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for 1869-70, with the Examination Papers for 1868-69. Price Two Rupees.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of ASIA, 5 feet 8 by 5 feet 4, mounted on rollers and varnished, Rs. 40. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ALLEN'S MAP of INDIA, by WALKER, 5 feet 8 by 5 feet 4, mounted on rollers and varnished, Rs. 40. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS of INDIA, scale 4 miles to the inch. The following Numbers may now be had, mounted and folded in case, each Rs. 4:—

No.	
24	District North of Bombay.
25	Bombay and District.
26	Rutnagherry and ditto.
38	Aurungabad and ditto.
39	Poona.
40	Sattara.
41	Goa and District.
42	Carwar, Hurryhur, and ditto.
43	Mangalore and ditto.
54	North Berar.
55	South Berar.
56	Kowlass and District.
57	Sholapoor and district South.
58	Kurnool.
59	Chitteldroog.
60	Bangalore.
62	Cochin.
72	Nagpore, &c.
73	Chandah, &c.
74	Eilgundel, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, 8 and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

PORT CANNING shares were sold at Rs. 325, but again revived and closed at Rs. 355. New Freres have gone down to Rs. 220. The Old Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 60 each. Market steady for other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	126 nl.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
5,250	1,000	all	7½ p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,620
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	355
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,500	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	145
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	625
	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,300
200	2,000	all	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
200	500	all	100do.	Do. New	575
500	1,850	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co	11,400
300	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	5,600
300	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,025
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	365
120	2,500	all	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,950
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,050

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,720
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,020
10,800	1,000	650	,11-14	Do. New	650
7,000	1,000	all	Nil	Frere Land	120
2,500	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,225
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	350

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,700
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	790
800	500	all	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Cooria Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1,500
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	690
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,300
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	950
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33—35
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	60
25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	370
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	125

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 25th July, 1869.

Open 872 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	53,475	8	3
Merchandize	1,24,911	13	1
Electric Telegraph	1,173	3	0
Earth Trains	1,252	8	0
Total Rs.	1,80,813	0	4
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles Total Rs.	1,90,985	8	8
Decrease	10,172	8	4

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

[illegible] Royal Artillery, to join, from England. [illegible] Royal Artillery, to join, from England. [illegible] 18th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 30.

[illegible] Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General R. Pratt, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 29th July 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

59th Regiment.—Major E. F. Chadwick, for five days from 1st proximo, on station leave.

59th Regiment.—Captain C. W. Hutton, for four days from 1st proximo, on station leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 29th July, 1869.

In reference to G. O. C. dated 16th September 1857, para 3, which is hereby cancelled, and in assimilation with Her Majesty's regiments respecting the marks of distinction for good conduct, the following instructions will be followed in the native army of the Presidency:—

The distinction for infantry of a single strap of regulation lace in the form of a chevron reversed is to be worn on the right arm one inch above the cuff, centre point uppermost.

The lace will be supplied by the Clothing Department according to the number of single badges required for the above purpose with regimental tunics.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH JULY.

London..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton
	Cases	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d ,,
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Victoria Cross	Cowley	Liverpool, May 8.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Prince of Wales	O'Grady	Callao.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Lord Strathnairn, Reid, to Java.
Ship Aleppo, Fleming, to Calcutta.
Ship Reunion, Fernand, to Bussorah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Neera, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Salsette, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July 25 Oriental (s) .... Day .... Bombay, July 6.

DEPARTURES.

July 25 Arabia (s) .... — ...... —
Meinam (s) .... — ...... —
Glenroy .... — ...... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July 23 Wm. Stewart .... Cook .... Bombay.
24 Latona .... Hunt .... Tondemanaar.

DEPARTURES.

July 25 Crusader .... — ...... London.
Latona .... Hunt .... Calcutta.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all description; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MAGOR—July 25th, at Calcutta, No. 3, Short's Bazar, the wife R. B. Magor, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

DANBY—July 21st, on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Deccan, between Calcutta and Madras, S. Danby, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 33 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

CLAY—GORDON—July 22nd, at St. Thomas' Mount, by the Rev. C. R. Drury, M.A., Albert O'Halloran Clay, Madras Staff Corps, to Beatrice Anna, youngest daughter of the late Captain James Gordon, of Joybank, Nairn, N. B.

HARCOURT—HAWKSWORTH—July 22nd, at All Saints', Coonoor, by the Rev. J. McKee, D. D., assisted by the Rev. R. H. Maddox, C. M. S., the Rev. Vincent W. Harcourt, C. M. S., to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Hawksworth, C. M. S., of Travancore.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—July 19th, at the Residency, Hyderabad, Millicent Agnes Henrietta, infant daughter of Captain Alex. H. E. Campbell, 2nd Madras Cavalry.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

COTTON—July 23rd, at Simla, Mrs. Gordon Cotton, the wife of Gordon Cotton, C.E., Delhi Division, of a son.

BRADSHAW—July 23rd, at Simla, the wife of Assistant Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, R. H. A., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of a son.

ROBERTS—July 23rd, at Nynee Tal, the wife of J. P. Roberts, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, D. P. W., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BROWNLOW—July 22nd, at Mussoorie, Alice Mary, daughter of Major H. A. Brownlow, R. E., aged 4 years and 9 months.

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Bombay, 23rd June, 1869.

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

WHEN Lord Derby sanctioned the coalition between Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Lowe in 1866, he did not foresee one single consequence except that he and his friends would surely come into power. He did not foresee the voting of household suffrage, and least of all did it enter into his dreams that Queen Victoria, in 1869, would give her assent to a bill disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church. Inclined, at first, to accept the Reform Bill of '66 as a settlement of the question, Lord Derby yielded to the counsels of those who thought it needful that the Conservatives should be refreshed by the good things of office, and he swamped the statesman in the partisan. Once in, he thought of nothing but victory; Mr. Disraeli was again permitted to manœuvre as he pleased; not only Mr. Lowe, but Lord Salisbury and General Peel, were sacrificed without hesitation, and Radical substitutes readily admitted to the practical confederacy. The Conservative party was led into a defile, and while, in appearance, Mr. Gladstone was humiliated and the Whigs were "dished," it was Mr. Bright who triumphed—it was the Conservative party that was degraded. Lord Derby offered a practical illustration of the difference between a fighting brigadier and a general—a Rupert and a Cromwell. He gratified his feelings; he swept his enemies before him; he made Mr. Disraeli Premier: then he found his camp sacked, his army routed, Mr. Bright in the Cabinet, and the Irish Church doomed to cease as a State institution. Further, he has had the bitter experience of seeing the House of Lords slip from his guidance, and follow the man whom he sacrificed to the exigencies of Mr. Disraeli; and now the measure, vainly resisted, has received the Royal assent. Lord Derby's epitaph as a statesman may be written in one word—"Frustra." To Mr. Disraeli the consequences were of no moment. In his eyes lords and squires were mere pieces on a board. He played with both for his own satisfaction, without a particle of genuine interest in the effect of his tactics on the fortunes of the men or the fate of the country. It is a trite but a true remark that the dukes and earls and country gentlemen were to him only so many characters in a novel acted out in real life. He at least won his game—made a duke, nominated bishops, gave away garters, led the "proud aristocracy," realized his youthful dreams. *He* can look back with intense satisfaction from his personal point of view; but how bitter and sad must be the retrospect of Lord Derby!

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the Irish Church Act has become law suddenly and without a long and arduous struggle. Those familiar with the political history of the last forty years know that it has been an ever-recurring subject of discussion in and out of Parliament. The triumphs of 1868 and 1869 are, indeed, the effects of immense preparation extending over many years. Abstract debate in books and periodicals has powerfully contributed to form public opinion. The policy pursued in Canada, the removal of political disabilities affecting the Jews, the abolition of compulsory church rates, the course adopted in regard to the ecclesiastical affairs of Jamaica, were so many signs and tokens of the gradual maturing of opinion. Opportunity alone was needed to make the assault practicable; the Fenians furnished an opportunity, and the Conservatives provided the power when they assented to household suffrage.

The exact shape in which the Bill has passed we do not yet know. But it is instructive to contrast the course pursued by Lord Salisbury with that which Lord Derby permitted in 1866. Then the Conservatives gained the emoluments of office, and gave up the elements of power. Instead of amending the Reform Bill in their own sense, they combined to throw it out by indirect means, and afterwards were compelled to surrender everything. Now, under Lord Salisbury's prudent guidance, they have succeeded in materially modifying the Irish Church Bill, and in securing the acceptance of the compromise. The lesson ought not to be lost on either party, and least of all on the Conservatives, who are essentially placed in the position of defenders. Had the same conduct been adopted in 1846 the party would not have been shattered; reuniting after the passage of the Corn Law Bill, Sir Robert Peel would, if he had lived, have probably held power for a decade. But Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby preferred a plan of bitter hostility, which has profited no one except the adroit politician who climbed into office on the shoulders of Lord George Bentinck. In the future the Conservatives will have many opportunities of showing their skill and prudence, for it is certain that a series of changes will follow the Reform Acts of 1867-8, just as sweeping destructions and reconstructions followed the Reform Act of 1832. The legislation of several sessions must be mainly Irish; and on that field bold and prudential Conservatism ought to shine. How household suffrage will affect India remains to be seen, and the delicate problem, Can a quasi-democracy hold and govern a country like this? has yet to be solved. We have great confidence in the imperial instincts—the "instinct of dominion"—of the British people; but their virtue will be persistently assailed, and it is possible they will not discover how they may be misled until it is too late.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE has no doubt earned the applause which greeted him on his return to England. We have not a word to say relating to one so sincere that is not expressive of respect and admiration. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine greater disinterestedness than that he has displayed. That the Hindoos should readily subscribe in his honour is not wonderful, for if he succeeds in his object, and those of the journalists who support him so warmly—that of ousting the British from India—*his* race will not benefit by the change. Not the Parsees of Bombay, but the Gaekwars, "Kings of Cutch," chieftains of all sorts who can command iron and rupees, will reap the fruit of Mr. Dadabhoy's labours if he is successful in persuading the householders of Britain to try and build up that Indian "nationality" which our contemporary sees in blissful dreams. Self-sacrifice is always admirable; but although Mr. Dadabhoy is free to prepare a mine under his own feet, it may be doubted whether his kindred and people would like to exchange British for Hindoo rule. We can understand Mr. Dadabhoy saying, "Perish the Parsees, provided an Indian Nation be made," and in sentimental moods sympathise with the romances; but as we are not resigned to the fate which our contemporary would inflict on the British race, so we cannot believe that the Parsees are resigned to the consequences of the doctrines of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and his allies.

OUR weekly Political Letter and Military Letter seem to have miscarried. If the Post Office has sent them to any other part of India, we shall probably have the satisfaction of getting them about the time the next English mail arrives. It is hardly probable that both missed the post in London.

POONA has resolved to give a farewell entertainment to Lord Napier of Magdala. A meeting was held on Thursday at the house of a leading civilian, and it was resolved that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief should be invited to a dinner. [illegible] will be the presence of ladies—a variation on routine due to the happy suggestion of Colonel Marriott. A committee was at once appointed to carry out the design. The dinner will take place in the Civil Engineering College. The day has of course not yet been fixed.

WE regret to learn from the "Delhi Gazette" of the sudden death from heart disease of Major-General Jones, at Murree, on the 21st instant. He entered the Indian army in 1815, and more than half a century of his life-time has been spent in India. By all those who knew him well (says our contemporary) he was much respected and beloved. He leaves behind him very many friends, a wife, and a large family to mourn his loss.

WE observe that the Simla Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the operations of the past half-year.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the deputation, for twelve months, of Dr. DeFabeck, of the Deolee Irregular Horse, to supervise the School of Arts, which has lately been established by His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore.

EVEN these glorious rains are not an unmixed blessing. The sudden rise of the Jumna has evidently swept away some village on its banks. On Saturday the corpse of a woman, scores of cattle, and quantities of thatch and roof poles were seen floating past the fort here (Allahabad). —*Pioneer.*

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal seem not inclined to yield to the pressure put upon them to withdraw their Agency from this city. They say in their report:—"The position of the Agency has of late been the subject of much discussion, but the directors consider its maintenance indispensably necessary for the satisfactory conduct of the Bank's business with Bombay."

SOME experiments in the culture of Hinginghaut cotton have been made in the north Arcot district, but the trials have proved unsuccessful from the want of rain, and although purposing to repeat the experiments, the Collector is of opinion that cotton can never become a staple product in that district, there being something uncongenial to its growth in the soil and climate. —*Madras Times.*

NUNNEH PUROHIT, another member of Rughonath Sing's gang of outlaws, has been captured by the Humeerpore Police. This band has been long kept together by the sympathy and aid which it received from the low caste inhabitants of southern Humeerpore and the adjoining States of Bundelkund; but, owing to the vigorous measures adopted by the Government of the N. W. Provinces, it is now almost completely broken up.

WE ("Madras Times") observe that the Travancore Government has resolved to publish a series of pamphlets on the principal productions of the country. The first has been issued both in English and Malayalum, and is a treatise on the cultivation of the cocoanut tree, the information it contains having been condensed from materials supplied by a large number of ryots who have gained much experience in cocoanut planting.

No wonder (say the "Madras Mail") there has been some delay on the part of the railway in forwarding cotton from Tadpatry to Madras. There has been, we regret to hear, a severe outbreak of cholera at that station. A few days ago the panic was so great that all the company's coolies stopped work, and could not be induced for love or money to load the trucks, though there were 10,000 bales lying at the station ready to be sent down to Madras. The railway authorities are obviously, therefore, in no way to blame for the delay, and are helpless till the coolies can be induced to return to their work. We hope to hear soon that the disease has abated, and in the meantime our sanitary authorities can scarcely be too watchful.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO SOMNATH, GIRNAR, &c.

No. III—PATTAN SOMNATH.

AT Kudwar, Pattan Somnath or Prabhas Pattan is in sight and at no great distance,—a place full of interest to the antiquarian. It is a walled town of considerable size, famous in the annals of Hindu history on account of its temple containing one of the *dwadashjoti lingams* or twelve symbols of Mahadeva which were said to have fallen, like the Ephesian Diana, from Heaven. It is one of the *ratnani* or inestimable jewels, for which Surashtra is celebrated in the Puranas,—the other four being the River Gumti, beautiful women, good horses, and lastly Dwaraka. The fame of the great temple of Someshwara fired the fanatic zeal of Mahmud of Ghazni, who led an army of thirty-thousand men lightly equipped against it in 1025 A. D., and reduced the fort after an obstinate resistance on the part of the Hindu chiefs who had leagued to defend their shrine. "Fifty-thousand infidels and more," says the *Rozat-us-safa*, "were slain round this temple, which was of vast dimensions." But at length, Mahmud prevailed, destroyed the sacred lingam by a fire lighted round it to break the hardness of the stone, plundered the temple of its immense wealth, and carried off its gates to Ghazni—to appear again in history after a lapse of more than eight centuries,—when gates were brought from Kabul as trophies—believed by some to be those of Somnath. The temple, it is said, was supported by fifty-six pillars, ornamented with rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones; and each of these pillars bore the name of a different king of India as its embellisher. Whether Mahmud destroyed the temple also, we do not know, but it is pretty certain that not a vestige of it now remains, unless it be in the capitals and columns strewn all about and built into the walls of the present temple, of the town, and its houses. It was too profitable to the Brahmans, however, not to be soon restored by the Hindu princes under their influence. Among these its greatest benefactors were probably the Solanki princes of Anahilpattan, and accordingly there is evidence of its having been restored by Bhima Deva I. We find Siddha Raja visiting it about a century after its desecration by Mahmud, and again in A. D. 1168, the great Kumara Pala in search of a way to manifest his piety is advised, by the wily Jaina Acharya, Hemachandra, to restore the temple of Someshwara. And with this is connected a tale that is perhaps worth repeating:—In two years the restoration was completed,—the temple "once more resembled Meru," and the Brahmans, jealous of the influence of the Acharya over the king, tried to entrap him, proposing to Kumara Pala that he should accompany the royal retinue to the dedication. When the proposal was made the Jaina at once replied, "What need of pressing the hungry to eat! pilgrimage is the life of the ascetic; what need is there of an order from the king!" He then started on foot to visit the holy places of his own creed, and met Kumara Pala at Somnath. At the inauguration of the new temple, the Jaina astonished the spectators by his devotions to Shiva. At the threshold of the temple he exclaimed, "In the splendour of this shrine, Mahadeva, who dwells in Kailas, is surely present." Then entering and going through the prescribed gesticulations before the *linga*, he said, "Thou existest, whatever be thy place, whatever be thy time, whatever be thy name, of whatsoever nature thou art. Thou art he in whom is no guilty act, no guiltiness consequent upon the act,—one only god. Praise be to thee! He who has destroyed the affections, which are the seeds that produce the bud of existence, be he Brahma, be he Vishnu, be he Shiva, to him be praise!" Then falling flat on the ground he worshipped Shiva in the *dandavata*. All this was done with an object, and after the ceremonies were over, Kumara Pala and Hemachandra entered the shrine alone, closing the door behind them. Here, the story says, the Acharya made Someshwara reveal himself to the king and address him thus:—"O king, this monk is an incarnation of all the gods; he is free from deceit; to him it is given to behold the Divinity as a pearl in his hand; he knows the past, present, and future; understand that the path he shall shew you is, without doubt, the road to liberation." The credulous king was caught, and there and then the Jaina administered to him a vow to abstain from animal food and fermented liquor to the end of his life. The temple of Somnath was then left in charge of Vrihaspati Ganda, a Kanauj Brahman; but, perhaps, chagrined at the victory of Hemachandra, he reviled the Jaina religion, for which he was deprived of his place, and only restored to it after making the most humble submission to the influential Acharya.

If the remains that still exist are not those of the temple of Bhima Deva and Kumara Pala, it is difficult to say to whom we owe them. It seems probable that for more than a century after Kumara Pala's time it was unmolested; but the Muhammadan had cast his eyes on the rich province, and at length in 1297 the Sultan, Ala-ud-din Khilji sent his brother Alaf Khan and Nusrat Khan his Prime Minister, to effect the conquest of Gujarat. Then it was that the idol shrines suffered, and the famous idol of Somnath was again destroyed. A century later in 1395 Muzaffar Shah I. led an expedition against Pattan, and destroying all the Hindu temples, he built mosks in their places, or more probably he converted them into mosks, and again in 1413 Ferishta tells us that his grandson and successor Ahmad Shah I. on his return from an expedition against the Ra of Junagadh, "destroyed the temple of Somapur, wherein were found many valuable jewels and other property." Later still Mahmud Shah I. surnamed Begada (1459—1511) is named by Hindu tradition, as having sent an army to reduce the place, when he built a mosk on the site of the temple: but perhaps there is some mistake about this last expedition. The building, however, still attests that the Moslim only desecrated the Hindu temple, defaced its sculptures, and converted it into a place of worship for the followers of Islam, but did not raze it.

This famous ruin occupies a rising ground, probably a rock with a coating of soil upon it, close to the sea shore. It faces the east, and on the south side there are still considerable remains of the old Hindu sculptures, much resembling those at Amarnath, but on a larger scale. On the other sides, the outer facing of the walls has been almost entirely removed: indeed, till recently, this fine old ruin has been used as a sort of quarry from which to obtain building stones. The pyramidal roof of the *mandap* and the great spire over the shrine had been destroyed by the Muhammadans and hemispherical domes substituted in their place. Over the eastern entrance they erected two clumsy minarets, and threw arches in between the pillars of the central octagon which support the dome. The diameter of this octagon is about 33 feet, and the greatest width of the mandap inside is 64 feet, its length up to the door of the shrine being nearly 70 feet. The shrine itself is 18 feet 9 inches square inside, and there has been a *pradakshana* round it; but it is hard to say what the Muhammadans may have destroyed behind this. The floor has been of polished black stone or marble, some fragments of which are still found. Both the domes are now open above, and the whole has evidently been for long the haunt of cattle rather than of devotees—Moslim or Hindu. To compensate for its loss to her religion and its local attendants the Sompada Brahmans the famous Ahilya Bai, wife of one of the Holkars, built another temple—New Somnath, in the town, but if the hand of time only has to do with both, it will be a neglected ruin, before its aged predecessor is greatly changed.

In the town is the *Surya Kund*—as the Hindus call it,—a remarkable remnant of their architecture. It has been defaced, and patched, and altered now, but when first completed it must have been a work of much elegance, forming the colonnade round a large tank—long ago filled up, except a small pond about nine yards square in one corner of the enclosure. This colonnade has had at least three rows of pillars on three of its sides and seven on the fourth,—in which are five octagonal areas each about 20 feet across. The columns still standing, some of them imbedded in the outer walls, are about two hundred and fifty in number, and nearly all of them have been carved in the most elaborate style of Hindu art. A wall has been built in, connecting the outer row of pillars, and a *mimbar* and *mihrabs* have been formed to adapt it to Moslim worship.

Near this is a plain building, its walls outside covered with plaster, and apparently an ordinary Muhammadan house with scarcely any windows: inside, however, it proves to have been a Jaina temple of an interesting type, and said to have a cellar (*bhoinoran*) under it. It is now used as a storehouse by a Musalman who says it has been in his family for at least a hundred and fifty years.

A little to the north of Pattan Somnath there is a large cluster of sacred places, many of them very unpretending in appearance, but each with its legend or associations. First is *Triveni*—'three plaited locks'—the junction of the three rivers Hiranya, Kapala and Saraswati,—a *tirtha* for pilgrims bathing, and without a visit to which the pilgrimage to Dwaraka would scarcely be considered complete. Further out is the temple of Rudreshwar, built on the site of an older temple of Kedareshwar, destroyed by the Muhammadans,—some of the columns and sculpture of which, however, have been employed in the restored building. Beside it is the *darga* of Muhammad Shah;—for Islamite superstition is fond of thrusting itself into notice in the scenes where it has displayed its iconoclastic fanaticism. This *darga*, and that of Abbi Shah, a little farther out, are but miserable places, scarcely worth a visit, unless it be to half suffocate one's self in the labyrinth of little cells at the back of the first. Beyond some quarries is the old temple of Surya Narayan, whose dome and spire have suffered at the hands of violence, but have been plastered over to keep out the rain. It is architecturally interesting as marking a transition from the style of the Bhimnath temple to a more modern one. Under it is a cellar or cave.

On the banks of the River Hiranya we find *Deva Swarga*—an old pipal tree with a very small temple beside it, and some huts forming a monastery: this is a place of great sanctity, for under the pipal, of which the present one is a traditionary scion, Krishna lay down to rest at noon, when a Bhill,—mistaking his tawny coverlet for a deer, or the mark on his foot for the eyes of one—sped an arrow with such mortal force as bereft his godship of life. It is curious to observe the forms in which Islamite devotion thrusts itself obtrusively to notice, and how zealously it outrages the feelings of the weaker; while despising the superstition of the Hindus it here consecrates a place of prayer for its votaries under their sacred tree and desecrates its vicinity by making it a place of graves. The Hindus have, many a time since its erection, had the power to destroy the offensive and ugly wall, but they do not seem possessed of such aggressive and iconoclastic propensities. South from the last are the small shrines of Koteshwara—or the million lingams, containing only large fragments of the symbol; and Bhimeshwara or Bhimnath now much dilapidated. Not far from these is *Bholka Kund* a reservoir—empty at least in the dry season—in excellent repair, about three hundred and eighty yards in circumference and forming a regular polygon of sixteen sides, with three oval apertures on one for the entrance of the water. To the west of Pattan, the spire of the Sheshi Bhushan or Bhidiyo temple attracts the eye by its height—owing principally, however, to the higher level on which the temple stands: it is a restoration, rather than a renewal, of an old temple and is of similar style to that of Surya Narayan. Details, however, would only weary the reader.

It is curious to find here remnants of the Brahmanical monasteries. There are several of them in this neighbourhood, not apparently of any great extent or with numerous inmates, nor are the buildings in any way pretentious—they are mere collections of huts. At one of these *maths* some photographs were framed and hung up on the wall; the *chela*, or disciple, being asked to shew them, they proved to be portraits of the head of the monastery with some of his companions. Whilst looking at them, the old man himself came into the court—a veritable abbot, very old and thin, without teeth, but clear eyed and active, short of stature, with a turban and loin-cloth of tawny colour and a sort of long spear as a crozier with a reddish rag fastened near the point. At another place we came on a woman conning over what appeared to be a Sanskrit book. Here is a field from which to cull the folk-lore of Sorath, before it vanishes in the light of western education.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CONVICTED PRINCE OF NEPAL.

AN appeal has been preferred to the High Court at Allahabad through Mr. Shircore, attorney-at-law, on behalf of the Prince of Nepal, Birindra Bikrama Shah, who was recently sentenced by the Sessions Judge at Benares to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5,000. The prince, it will be remembered, was convicted on a charge of fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding. The judgment and sentence have been appealed against on the ground that the evidence does not establish the charge on which the Prince was convicted, nor any other offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code. The case will come on for hearing before the High Court in a few days. Meanwhile the Prince has been admitted [illegible] Rs. 10,000 each and his own recognizance for Rs. 20,000.—*Pioneer.*

CAPTAIN SLADEN.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE can imagine that the Chief Commissioner and Captain Sladen have had a difficult time of it. It is very unpleasant having to balk the aspirations, and impede the profits, of the people among whom a governor lives, and who can confer or deny him popularity. Captain Sladen's health indeed has broken down, and he is perhaps already on his way to England. For this we are sincerely sorry. Captain Sladen has many fine qualities and no inconsiderable ability; but that affairs at Mandalay will fall into other hands we think no misfortune. Ill health had made Captain Sladen fidgetty and fretful to a degree which latterly impaired his efficiency. The *Friend of India* demanded fiercely the other day why Government did not produce Captain Sladen's report on his expedition to Momein. One reason perhaps may be that Captain Sladen *has not yet sent it in.*

A FRONTIER TRIBE PUNISHED.

IN November 1867 the Salarzai section of the Boneyr tribe burnt down the hamlet of Pirsai, a Sudoom village on the extreme border of Eusufzai. All efforts at adjustment having failed, the Government of India sanctioned a blockade of the offending section and of their supporters, the Swatees. Accordingly, a police force, 137 strong, was stationed at seven different posts covering about fifty miles of the border and securing the chief passes into Swat and Boneyr. After a blockade of one year, the Salarzais have at last submitted and made amends for their misconduct. The result is considered satisfactory on the whole, inasmuch as it shows the way in which these border tribes can be brought to reason. The punishment is intolerable to them, because it either deprives them altogether of the means of getting stores from the plains, or at all events materially enhances the price of such commodities.

IRRIGATION IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

ONE million four hundred thousand acres were irrigated last year in the N.-W. Provinces by the Ganges, Eastern Jumna, and Rohilcund Canals. As Sir W. Muir observes, it would be hardly possible to over-estimate the blessings conferred upon the provinces by this fact, more especially as the greater part of the area would otherwise have failed to produce any harvest. The bare statement, taken in connection with the peculiar difficulties of the year, is the highest encomium the Irrigation Department can receive, and the strongest testimony to the value and need of irrigation in this country. In 1860-61, the most recent famine year, 730,000 acres only were irrigated; in 1867-68, the area irrigated was 665,769 acres less than it was last year; that is to say, that irrigation has increased 89 per cent. during 1868-69 as compared with the previous year, and nearly 96 per cent. on that of 1860-61. The whole cultivated area in acres is above twelve millions and a quarter.—*Indian Daily News.*

A CANAL FROM CALCUTTA TO CALAIS!

WE understand (the *Pioneer* is responsible for this piece of news) that Sir Arthur Cotton has proposed to the Indian Government a scheme for a canal from Calcutta to Calais *via* the Caucasus. He points out that a great deal of the work has already been done, there being already a canal from Hurdwar to Cawnpore, and one from Calcutta to Oolyabarah, besides numerous portions in Europe, while the Black Sea might be made use of in fine weather, and until the work was finished. Thus the work may be said to be almost done already, for it only requires to add a few links here and there to complete the communication. The summit level of 13153·6 feet would be reached by a series of locks worked by steam machinery; an abundant supply of water would be obtained there by an annicut across the source of the Euphrates; the surplus, after filling the canal, to be applied to irrigating the Khadir of the Caucasus whence alone an abundant revenue might be obtained. Sir Arthur calculates that by means of this complete inland water communication, goods and passengers could be conveyed from India to Manchester at one-nineteenth of a pie per maund per mile, at an average speed of 2·2 miles per hour; and in face of these facts he very properly protests against the public revenue being squandered upon railways. We can only express our hope that the gallant knight's sound and practical views may prevail, and that we have heard the last of the visionary schemes put forward for Euphrates Valley Railways and such like wild projects.

THE RECENT MURDERS IN ABYSSINIA.

THE following interesting correspondence regarding the murder of Mr. Powell and others in Abyssinia was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

Political Department.

From the Assistant Resident in Charge, Aden; to the Secretary to Government, Bombay. Dated Aden, 1st July, 1869.

SIR,—Referring to this office letter No. $\frac{146}{832}$, dated 25th May, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a further communication received from M. Munzinger containing further particulars regarding the murder of Mr. Powell.

Mr. Powell's servant and such property as was recovered will be sent to England by the present outgoing mail steamer.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Sd.) E. R. GOODFELLOW, Captain,
Assistant Resident in Charge, Aden.

Keren Bogos, June 5th, 1869.

To Major General Sir E. Russell, C. B., K. C. S. I., Resident, Aden.

SIR,—In continuation of my two despatches of the 7th and 14th of May, I have the honour of informing you that since my last I have made an excursion to Kufit, on the frontier of the Kunama country, where I had an interview with Messrs. Lundholm and Englaud, Swedish missionaries, and I hasten in forwarding to you the information I have got from them about the murder of Mr. Powell and his party.

Mr. Powell reached Tender, the first Swedish mission station (22 miles distant from Kufit) on the 20th of March, and left for Kolloko village on the March or Lona near Maydaro, (20 miles south from Tender) where the mission has another station, on the following day. Having left his heavy kit near this place, he made several shooting excursions up and down the river and killed three elephants and one buffalo. In these excursions he was always accompanied by some of the missionaries.

Having decided to cross the country, and to reach the Taccaze, he left Kolloko on the 16th of April and reached the village of Anagullo (10 miles southward) on the same day. He bought at once grain to have it ground during the night. He asked the natives for guides; but they gave them only after he had menaced them to write to Mzadeya (an Egyptian village, the people of which always plunder the Kunamas) to send him guides and horsemen to protect him.

It appears that the people of Kolloko and Maydaro did their best to dissuade Mr. Powell from going to the Taccaze under general protests, but without pointing out to him the real danger they were aware of.

As early on the morning of the 17th the flour was not quite ready, Mr. Powell, took only one camel with him with the most necessary kit, and started, accompanied only by Mrs. Powell, the young John Powell, Mr. Elfblod, missionary, two servants, natives of Bogos, and one guide; all his other followers he left to follow him with all the kit as soon as they got the flour—viz., Mr. Makra (the ex-prisoner of Magdala) now his drago man, Mr. Kjelberg, missionary, Mr. McDonald (Mr. Powell's servant), two native servants, one Barea guide, and one guide of Anagullo.

This second party started at about 7 A.M., three hours after Mr. Powell. Their camels being very weak, they marched very slow. A great number of Kunamas, most of whom were natives of the village Adanna (near Anagullo), followed the caravan, intending, it is supposed, to carry off the meat of the elephants to be killed. When they came up to the caravan they made their salutations and went on, but they waited for the party on ahead.

After a three or four hours' march, a party of thirty or forty men, hidden in the bushes, attacked suddenly the caravan. Kjelberg was killed at once; Makra got a spear wound, but had, before he died, the time to kill two of the aggressors with his revolver, his musket being unfortunately fastened on the camel. His resistance allowed McDonald and the Bogos servants to make their escape to Kolloko; but both the Bogos received heavy spear wounds. The Barea guide was killed also The news reached the Kolloko station in the night.

Mr. Powell's party is reported to have travelled very quickly all the day till the evening, when they arrived on a great water, a lake or a river, or the Taccaze itself, we know not where they camped. The natives behaved very friendly and presented them with flour and milk, and the night passed very quietly.

But on the following morning at daybreak the natives (I hear they belong to six different villages of the district of "Tika") surrounded suddenly the party. Mr. Powell, leaning on his bed, received two spears in his side and back, seized his guns, killed two of the enemies, and fell. Mrs. Powell was standing some yards off, received a spear in the breast, and had the time to run towards her husband, at the side of whom she fell down and was then stoned to death. It is true as I had heard and reported before, that the poor lady defended herself. The boy was killed with a spear; Mr. Elfblod tried to escape, but was attacked by two spears and died at once. The two servants were killed also. From what I heard I am inclined to believe that Mr. Powell was only attacked when the Tika people heard of the murder of the second party. The news could reach them only during the night. If they had had independently bad designs from the first, they could in their treacherous manner as well have killed him at once, and the attack would have been easier in the night when the travellers were asleep. I suppose that the people of Adanna, as soon as they had done, sent to the Tika people telling them to murder the rest so as to prevent a future revenge. This is the more probable, because Mr. Powell had too little kit with him to be killed for plunder's sake, and the people of Adanna sent a message to Kolloko telling them to kill the rest of the missionaries and to take the property left there; so as to leave nobody to complain and to avenge their brothers. But the Kolloko people thought very differently.

As soon as the missionaries at Tender and Kolloko heard of the double disaster, they took all possible steps to have the bodies buried and the property restored, and they were assisted by all the people of Balka, who felt very sorry at what had occurred.

The inhabitants of Kolloko went at once to the spot where the second party had been surprised. They buried Kjelberg, who had been very popular amongst them; but I am sorry to say they did not do the same for poor Makra, who was devoured by the hyenas. The headmen of the district went also several times to Adanna to remonstrate with the people of this village for having killed their guests and friends. The Adanna people answered that what was done could not now be undone, but they restored at once part of the property, which was sent down to Massowah with Mr. McDonald, Mr. Powell's servant.

The Kollokos sent also a strong party to Tika to look out for Mr. Powell's party, but as there exists little friendship between the two countries, only three of them dared to go so far, and when they reached the spot where Mr. Powell had camped for the last time, they saw the bodies of the victims all stripped of their clothes and nearly all devoured by the wild beasts. As they feared for their own lives, if discovered by the Tika people, they had no time to bury the bodies.

The missionaries sent then a sort of embassy, consisting of several headmen of Balka, asking the Tika people to give up the bodies. But the Tika people answered, "Never come again for this business; let the bodies be devoured by the hyenas, and if some white man dares to come again we will kill him also." When I saw the missionaries at Kufit, they told me there was no hope left for recovering the bodies, which were nearly all devoured when the last embassy passed the spot.

The Government of Ad Yabo, Ato Zalala (Abyssinia) on whom the Kunamas depend and under whose protection the Swedish mission is, felt very grieved when he got this news, and he despatched at once messages to the missionaries and to the Kanamas. The first he told, "Don't address yourself for redress to the Turks or the Europeans. I will myself avenge you." To the Kanamas he said "Restore at once all what you have kept; otherwise I will destroy you all."

It is therefore very probable that the concerned villages will be burned and destroyed. I have myself from Kufit written a letter to Ato Zalala, who is my personal friend, to encourage him in his laudable design. I have also written to Dejaj Cassa, on whom Zalala depends.

I suppose everybody will concur with me in wishing for a revenge. But there may be difference of opinion about the means. There is no doubt that the Egyptian Government, if asked, would at once despatch a regiment to the spot and destroy everything. But I would not advise such a course; because—1, guilty and not guilty would be confounded indiscriminately; 2, Egyptian Raggias never keep free from slave trade; 3, an Egyptian Raggia would offend Abyssinia, on which the Kunamas depend; and 4, the Swedish mission could not longer stay in the country after an Egyptian invasion caused by the complaints of the missionaries.

I felt in consequence very glad to hear of the good will of Ato Zalala. But I think it would be important to encourage him by promising him some reward in money or arms, and if Government or Mr. Powell's family take some interest to this purpose, (*sic*) it would be necessary to give me without any delay the necessary instructions to this effect.

Regarding the property of Mr. Powell, I will, as soon as I go down to Massowah, make an inventory and send the property home, viz.—1, money and kit left with me by Mr. Powell or received by me from Suez to his address; 2, kit saved by the missionaries deposited at the Consulate at Massowah. Some more may be got hereafter by the missionaries. I will then also settle all the accounts of the deceased and send them in. I would have done it already, but I have not the necessary papers here. Mr. Powell's servants will by this time have left Massowah for England.

Before concluding I am so free as to ask Mr. Powell's family by your intervention for instructions in case they think proper to make the families of the killed and wounded servants some small present as a sort of indemnity. Killed are Hiabo, Bogos; Derey, Bogos; one Berea, name unknown. The wounded are Eihi Ali, Bogos, now well again; Woled, Bogos, wounded in the right hand, which is completely made useless.—I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) W. MUNZINGER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PERNICIOUS SENTIMENTALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The execution of a murderer is a dire necessity from which there is no escape, but there is great danger of unhealthy sentiment in connection with the last days of a man sentenced to death, and I cannot but think it would be better if the communications between him and the clergymen who generally devote much time to the criminal were regarded in the same light as confession to a Roman Catholic priest, and held to be sacred. We are accustomed to hear of the repentence of condemned criminals; we are shocked, and speak of them as hardened if there be not on their part confession, and expressions of remorse. Nothing is more natural than that a man about to suffer the utmost penalty of the law in this world should listen eagerly to assurances of possible good in the world to come; and the mercy of God being infinite, who will dare to say that the hope of pardon so frequently expressed under these circumstances is ill-founded? But for a man to say in effect—"This day shall I be with Thee in paradise"—and apparently to put from his mind the recollection of the crime for which he suffers in contemplation of the result of that punishment to himself, though it may be comfortable to the criminal, and satisfactory to the clergyman, has at best a doubtful and at worst a pernicious effect on those outside. I call to mind many cases in which the gallows has simply been regarded as the road to a happy immortality, and remember one instance in which a murderer expressed himself as *thankful* that he had committed the crime which had procured for him so blissful a result, but cannot recollect any in which the possible consequences to the victim,—the man sent suddenly to his account without time for prayer, and the ministrations of holy men, with no opportunity for repentance such as is afforded in the retirement of a condemned cell,—has been a source of distress to the sinner turned saint who wrought for him a change so portentous. The public mind, kept alive to the mental and physical condition of the condemned man, would seem to sympathise with his words, and to forget the one more truly to be pitied, in sorrow for the interesting penitent. For this I cannot help thinking those are to blame who attempt to convert the well-merited death of a murderer into the apotheosis of a saint; and in the case of the man Green, who was executed a few days since, this misplaced sympathy, and the assurance of one whom his comrades consider most able to form an opinion, that "if ever a man went to heaven *he* did," has had the effect of conveying an impression to the minds of some men in the regiment, that "the surest way to heaven is to shoot their sergeant." It seems to me a thousand pities that so grim and bitter a jest should thus be made possible. The ordinary mind finds it hard to comprehend how a man of evil life, and of ungoverned passions which have led him to the commission of a crime so heinous that he is declared by the law unfit to live, can in any way be held up as a pattern or an example. A decorous silence would be more becoming, and as far as the outer world is concerned the condemned should cease to exist from the moment that he receives his sentence. We have had details of the last days of the murderer Green, his birth place recorded, and the fact that his father, a labourer, is still living, with speculations as to his emotion on hearing of the terrible end of his son; but no suggestive information about Sergeant Francis, no reference to parents or other relatives to whom the news of his brutal murder must have come as a hideous blow. Let us sympathise with sorrow and suffering with all our hearts, but do not let us become maudlin, and confused in our notions as to the objects deserving our pity. If Green expressed remorse for the murder of an innocent man, surely that should have been dwelt upon by those who detailed an account of his last days; but, so far as I remember, more is made of his farewell to Sergeant Webb, the man whom he intended to kill, in which he expressed satisfaction that he had not carried out his intention, though it is hard to conceive any satisfaction that could possibly be felt since another victim had taken Webb's place.

Do, Sir, use your influence to put a stop to this sickening sentimentality. Capital punishment has been wisely decreed, and one of its aims is that it should be a terror to evil-doers; why then should it as far as possible be robbed of this effect? And is it not a sad want of judgment so to "improve the occasion" as to suggest to the minds of any, "Let me die the death of the murderer, and let my last end be like his!"—I am, &c.,

PORTIA.

30th July.

HINDUISM *vs.* CHRISTIANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of yesterday you inserted a professedly native's letter putting forward what is called a plea for the Hindoo religion. Certainly if it is not from a native it is a very good imitation. I suppose the padres are too much engaged to seek to satisfy his question, or it may be that they think, rightly or wrongly, that an ordinary public newspaper is unsuitable for a religious discussion. In default of their appearance, I should like just for once to attempt a reply to the assertions and request of a "Hindoo."

First, I suppose, the convert alluded to, in his education in a missionary institution, was at least taught something about false—I beg "Hindoo's" pardon—about other religions. Here of course I have only supposition to put against supposition, and so I do not assume with a "Hindoo" that Dr. Jayakar has not "thoroughly investigated," &c., &c., and that he has "committed a great blunder," &c., &c.

Against "what Dr. Jayakar thinks" a "Hindoo" cites one passage from the Vedant as to the Supreme Being. Perhaps the passage appears to me rather commonplace because I have been a Christian from birth, at least it appears no more than a wise and good heathen at any time of the world might have written, and I really cannot see by what process of Hindoo logic the passage proves the reverse of Dr. Jayakar's convictions. Certainly the Vedas are not a revelation like the Christian Bible, for they contain no evidence like that which I have always been taught to believe verifies the revelation of the New Testament. "The simple solution of this question" is not merely, as a "Hindoo" says, a matter of faith, but of history. The "Paley's Evidences" with which we were tortured at school would, I suppose, furnish a candid heathen with nearly all he wants, as it used to furnish us boys with a good deal more than we, whose fathers and mothers were Christians, ever wanted.

I am sorry that a "Hindoo" can only appeal to his "educated" brethren: for if his religion has anything to do with his welfare in the next world, I do not see why both educated and low caste bodies should not be able to appreciate it; and if it has nothing to do with the next world, it would be preferable in this climate to "eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."

If I were a "Hindoo," educated or uneducated, I should be sorry to profess a religion, of whose merits I could only form a just estimate by studying Max Müller and Thomson.

So much for a "Hindoo's" letter. May I add that the passage he quotes, with many others from the Vedas, may very well have come from a revelation from the Supreme Being, anterior to His revelation by His Son Jesus Christ. When God created man, man knew more of God than we, with our unaided reason, can imagine; and I have no doubt that the Vedas were written, as is commonly supposed, a very long while before the Son of God became man, and so, before the old, old revelation was quite forgotten, even by those who had not the Scriptures of the Jews to instruct them.

If this is correct, it does not appear to me to be at all to the point to fish out undeniable truths from the Vedas; the point for a "Hindoo" to settle for himself, is, whether or not the newer Christian revelation is true, for if the author of it is, as he said, the Son of the Supreme God, Hindoos as well as others have a right to believe in Him, as coming into the world for them as much as for

AN ORDINARY CHRISTIAN.

Bombay, 29th July.

[Perhaps, having published "A Hindoo's" plea, in favour of his own religion as opposed to Christianity, we are bound to publish "An Ordinary Christian's" reply. But the discussion must no further. "An Ordinary Christian," by the way, is wrong in his suspicion that the letter of "A Hindoo" was a mere imitation of a native's style. It was the genuine production of an educated Hindoo. It would have shown a little more ordinary Christian charity to presume that we would not mislead the public by publishing a fictitious letter on such a subject.]

THE VICEROY AND THE CONJUROR.—The Belgian papers state that the Viceroy of Egypt before leaving Brussels, having been greatly amused at a representation given at the Palace by the conjuror, Dr. Epstein, presented him with a diamond pin worth 2,000fr.

THE EFFECT OF EARTHQUAKES.—The Lima *Nacional* of 13th May says that a most extraordinary and unheard-of phenomenon has been discovered in the road of Locumba, worthy of being studied, and which appears to have been caused by the late earthquakes. Every beast that reaches a certain spot immediately falls dead. This has so often taken place that immense numbers of carcases are heaped on the spot.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT'S TITLE.—The precise title of the Viceroy of Egypt has excited some curiosity among the public, and we take the opportunity of informing our readers that the exact designation of this potentate is Khidivi Missr. The almanac of Gotha for 1869 gives the incorrect orthography, Kedervi-el Masr. Khidivi is a Persian word signifying sovereign; Missr is the Arabic word for Egypt. The title Khidivi Hind, or King of India was also formerly in use.—*North German Correspondent*

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ATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 28TH JULY, AFT.

Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Dhollera, May and June shipments, 10½d. ships Dundee and David Malcomson have d from Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 29th ultimo was delivered in London on the 27th instant.

The Carnatic left Suez for Bombay on the 25th instant at 11 A.M. (7 hours before the contract time).

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 29TH JULY, AFT.

The annual meeting of the Port Canning Company was held to-day. Committees of inspection were appointed to examine the accounts and to revise the articles of association.

A call of Rs. 100 per share is to be made immediately.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE New Bank of Bombay has a very satisfactory account to render to its shareholders for the past half-year, notwithstanding *that* Bank of Bengal Agency, whose presence in their midst is driving the Bombay community almost wild. The net profits amount to Rs. 3,22,460-8-7, being at the rate of 12⅞ per cent. per annum. This is a very satisfactory result for a new Bank, only in the second year of its existence, and is highly creditable to Mr. Balfour, the able Secretary and Treasurer, whose ability as a banker is well known on this side of India.

A SCANDAL.

LUCKNOW, *25th July.*—A scandal has been engaging our city magistrate's court the last day or two. A lady is mixed up in the matter; but the details of the whole affair are so little creditable to any one that I need scarcely say more than that an officer of the commission has been fined Rs. 200 for assault and battery, and a number of his native myrmidons have been mulcted in Rs. 25 each for aiding and abetting. The assault seems to have been an unfair one; nevertheless, however, great provocation brought on the attack, which appears to have been effected in the *assaulter's own house.* All this was doubtless wrong.—*Pioneer.*

THE AHMEDNUGGUR MEETING.

JULY 24TH.—Some excellent sport is promised this meeting. H. H. Aga Khan's *Speculation* has made his first appearance on the course, also *Syed Ahmed* and *Shaheen.* The latter appears in splendid condition and ought to win the purse presented by the Aga—that is to say, if His Highness runs for his own purse, which, it is said, he will not do. If such be the case, it ought to be notified in good time. Captain Dent's *Pioneer* is working away; some think his actions rather too high for any great speed. Colonel Vyse's *The Aga,* late *Fairie,* seems to be in good order, and has improved immensely in his action. If Captain Thoyt's galloway had a little mor flesh on him he would stand the best chance of winning the Maiden Galloway Plate. Already we have the stables of the following gentlemen in training:—Mr. F. Richardson, Colonel Vyse, Major Chessyre, Captain Dent, Captain Napier, Captain Straubenzie, Captain Daniel H. H. Aga Khan, Captain Thoyts. And we daily expect the horses of Colonel Murray from Aurungabad, Mr. Hogg from Seroor, and those of Mr. Framjee, Mr. Jones and Major Blowers from Poona—so that you see we shall have a very good meeting.—*Deccan Herald.*

MADRAS TO BOMBAY.

(*Madras Mail.*)

IT is with much pleasure we announce that at the beginning of next year postal communication will be established with Bombay *via* the north-west line of railway. The Government of India has very properly been bringing its influence to bear upon the companies, and the result is that the works remaining to be completed are to be pushed on with all possible activity. The line from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore, which will complete the connection between Bombay and Calcutta will, it is expected, be ready by the end of the year, and it has doubtless been thought desirable that through railway communication with Madras should, if possible, be established about the same time. The line between Gooty and Goolburga, however, requires a good deal to be done to it yet. There are three large bridges to be finished, viz., that over the Toongaboodra on the Madras line, and those over the Kistna and the Caugnee on the Bombay line. The Toongaboodra bridge is already in a very advanced stage, and that over the Caugnee should be nearly finished; but the Kistna bridge, the most formidable work in the shape a bridge on the whole line between Madras and Bombay, is not yet commenced. We have on several occasions pointed out that it was not necessary to wait for the completion of these large works before making use of that portion of the railway which is finished, and we are glad to see that the Government of India has at length come to the same conclusion. The Toongaboodra and Kistna bridges are not more than thirty miles apart, and during nine or ten months of the year the rivers may be very easily crossed both by mails and passengers. There is besides a made road right across the Raichore Doab, running almost parallel with the line of railway, by which mails and passengers could be conveyed. To retard the opening of the railway, therefore, on account of the unfinished state of two large bridges is obviously unnecessary. The Bombay Government seems to be fully satisfied on this point, for it has given orders for the G. I. P. line to be opened as far as Shahabad—which is sixteen miles on the Madras side of Goolburga—on the 1st January next. Where the permanent bridges are not yet finished, temporary ones are to be erected, which will simply serve to carry the mail trains. The opening of the line on the Bombay side to Shahabad will leave only 54 miles of road to be traversed by dâk runners and horses; as from the Kistna river to Gooty there is a fair, and in some places an excellent, mail cart road.

With the new route established we may expect a marked reduction in the time now taken to carry a letter or newspaper between Madras and Bombay. At present, as we need hardly remind many of our readers, the mails coming from Bombay to Madras are carried only to Poona by railway; thence to Bangalore by mail cart; and from Bangalore to Madras by railway again. That is, the mails are carried by the railroad for a distance of 335 miles only, while by mail cart they are carried near upon 500 miles! A glance at the following figures will show what an improvement is in store for us. The mails by the new route will be carried in this wise:—

From Bombay to Shahabad, by rail,	368 miles.
" Shahabad to Kistna, by runners,	54 do.
" Kistna to Gooty, by mail cart,	100 do.
" Gooty to Madras, by rail,	265 do.
	787

Now according to the railway tables, the time taken for the transmission of mails by this route should be very near as follows:—

Bombay to Shahabad...	24 hours.
Shahabad to Gooty	24 do.
Gooty to Madras	14 do.
	62

or about *two days and half.* These calculations are based on the supposition that the mails are carried by the ordinary trains only, and that the mail carts and dâk runners will travel at the rate of about six miles an hour which is three miles an hour less than what the Post Office horses are supposed to be capable of doing. But if the Government should decid to run special trains for the conveyance of the overland mails, there is no reason why the above speed should not be materially improved. Our English letters and papers might indeed be then easily brought from Bombay to Madras in *one day and half.* The rate of speed estimated by the Post Office authorities is 20 miles an hour by rail, and 9 miles an hour by mail carts. Taking these figures as a basis of calculation, the total railway journey (368+265=633 miles) should be accomplished in 32 hours, and the total dâk (say 160 miles) in about 18 hours, making a total of 50 hours.

The new route will not offer many facilities to passengers till the railway works are a little more advanced. So soon as the Bombay line has been finished to the Kistna, which will not be later, we should think, than June 1870, the route will be quite practicable for passengers to and from Bombay. The north-west line will then indeed become, what it would have been years ago, if the projectors of our railways had excised a little more foresight, the main channel of communication between Madras and Bombay.

TWO members of the Société des Gens de Lettres fought a duel at Paris on July 7. The cause of the meeting was a conversation in which M. P—— accused M. B—— of having appropriated the subject of a novel he had confided to him. One of the combatants was wounded in the thumb, whereupon the seconds interposed, and the parties separated.

TUNDIANI.

TUNDIANI is a small hill station due north of Murree and north-east of Abbottabad. It has a beautiful climate, and is said to be one of the healthiest sites in the Hazara ranges. It is only some eight miles, as the crow flies, from the Cashmere border on the east, and about the same distance on the west, from the high road which runs up from the Grand Trunk Road at Kola-ka-Serai through Hurripore, Abbottabad, Manserah, and Gurhi into Cashmere. The people all around the country are a peaceable race, entirely devoted to agriculture. In the year 1850, Major Abbott, Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, built a house for himself at Tundiani, but as he did not often reside there, the house in a few years gradually fell into ruin. From 1850 to 1862 no houses were built, but the hill was frequently visited by the residents of Abbottabad—officers and ladies—who resided there in tents. In 1866 an entirely new road was commenced upon from Abbottabad to the summit of the hill. The old road was so rugged and steep that repairs were frequently needed to keep it passable, and it was of little use to the countrypeople, as there was no water along the hottest part of it. The new line has opened up a number of villages by following the native road, and there are several springs of good water along the parts that are most exposed to the heat. From that time Tundiani began to attract greater attention, and it now contains eleven houses (five masonry and six wooden), a drinking water tank of masonry, a bazaar, and an excellent road connecting it with Abbottabad, and a masonry rest-house half-way.

At one time the Government of India entertained the idea of abandoning this station, on the ground that it might cause much anxiety in times of trouble, and necessitate the detachment of troops for its protection. But the information now received from the Punjab Government shows that there is no ground for such apprehensions, the place being quite secure from all ordinary danger, and the Governor-General in Council has therefore consented to its retention.

The above information has been officially communicated to the press.

TURKISTAN.

STILL later news from Turkistan continue to present a favourable picture. The crisis seems to have passed. All is quiet in this sense, that no force is in arms against the Ameer's authority. This may be the lull before a storm, but if so the storm is coming from the Ameer's side. General Daood Khan is rapidly approaching with a force which will render insurrection hopeless. The dissatisfaction amongst the troops previously in occupation of the province has been appeased by the partial distribution of pay; but it is probable, nevertheless, that they will be relieved by the new regiments under Daood Khan. The attack on Sherabad by the troops of Bokhara appears to have been no *invasion,* inasmuch as Sherabad is a dependency of Bokhara; and it was justified by the independent attitude assumed by the Meers of the province, who thought that as their precious Suzerain was in difficulties they might defy him with impunity. We do not blame them; but we cannot justly represent the re-assertion of his old authority by the King of Bokhara as a hostile act towards the Ameer of Cabul. The Bokhara force was commanded, not by Toorajan, but by another son of the King, Kitti Tinra, who certainly seems to have made short work of Sherabad. It seems likely enough that Ishak Khan, the son of Azim Khan, really is with the Bokharian army, but whether more as ally or prisoner we do not know. It is known that he utterly failed in extracting pecuniary help from the King of Bokhara, whose own difficulties, indeed, about his tribute to the Russians, furnished an unimpeachable excuse for parsimony. As to Ishak Khan' threatened attack on Kolab, such a thing would be impossible with any force he can independently command, and it is in the highest degree improbable that Katti Tinra will allow himself to be made a cat's paw for the purpose. Moreover the local Chiefs endangered, the Meers of Kolab and Badakshan have coalesced and announced their joint adhesion to the Ameer. Shere Ali is not a man to lull himself into deceptive security, and the best evidence that he is quite re-assured on the matter of Turkistan as of Herat, is that he is giving his mind to the drawing up of an Army List and translating an English Manual of Platoon Exercise into Pushtoo! The transformation which is taking place in the character of the Ameer's authority is very curious. At the time of his departure for Umballa, Yakoob Khan and Ismail Khan each almost overshadowed the Ameer. Now Ismail Khan, though treated with deference, has been deprived of all power, and Yacoob Khan has subsided into silent subordination. Shere Ali is doing for himself what Richelieu did for Louis XIII., and may soon be able to say like Louis XIV.—*L'etat c'est moi.*—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

WE are requested to state that Mr. Menist, oculist optician, intends to leave Bombay on the 8th August.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JONES OF THE SHIP HYDRABAD.—We regret to hear that Captain Jones, of the ship Hydrabad, which vessel cleared for Melbourne a few days ago, died of cholera early yesterday morning.

BOOKS FOR SEAMEN.—The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a parcel of books, periodicals, &c., from Professor Candy, Elphinstone College, for distribution among seamen afloat.

FOUND DROWNED.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue concerning the death of Dhurmabaee, woman, who was found drowned in a tank at New Nagpada. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE FORGERY AT SURAT.—We believe that the case against the Spaniard, named Joseph King, for forging Government currency notes, is to be investigated at Surat before Mr. Jugjeevandas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of that station.

DISTURBANCE ON BOARD SHIP—We hear that a serious disturbance, almost amounting to mutiny, occurred on board the ship Catherine Rankin, which vessel got under weigh yesterday for Java; and that the captain and mate were seriously maltreated. Seven of the seamen were brought ashore and placed in jail.

SHOLAPORE SUB-COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Sholapore sub-collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July, we learn that in some of the talookas there was a good fall of rain, while in others the fall was moderate. The crops sown were in good condition. Cholera prevailed to some extent in almost all the talookas.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening, weather permitting.

March.		
Overture......	..Military............	...Embury.
Mazurka........	..Violetta..............	......Faust.
Selection.......	..La Sonnambula	.Bellini.
Waltz	Dream of the Ball ...	Godfrey.
Galop	John Brown.	

OPENING OF A LAW STATIONER'S OFFICE AND SERVANTS' REGISTRY.—We observe that a law stationer's office has been opened in Bombay by Mr. Thomas E. DeCruz, which, if properly conducted, will no doubt be of great service to the legal profession. A circular has been issued by Mr. DeCruz which promises well, and gives the rates for copying, &c. The same gentleman has commenced a registry for domestic servants; such an institution has long been wanted in Bombay, and only requires to be conducted in a proper manner to be widely supported. We certainly hope it will becom a success.

APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.—The case before Mr. Justice Westropp, in which Messrs. Nicol and Co., as the agents for the owners of the City of Tanjore, applied for the removal of Mr. William Forsyth from the command of that ship, was resumed yesterday. Captain Forsyth having had *delirium tremens,* Messrs. Nicol and Co. had temporarily appointed the chief officer to the command, and called on Captain Forsyth to resign his position as captain, which he refused to do. After a hearing, which lasted all day, an order was made, with the consent of counsel on both sides, that plaintiffs withdraw the suit, defendant to relinquish his command, and on payment of his wages, not to bring any further proceedings, his costs, passage money, and expenses to Glasgow to be paid by plaintiffs. His Lordship expressed his opinion that the captain had done nothing morally wrong, but that Messrs. Nicol had been quite justified in bringing the application.

GENERAL FORSTER.—We are glad to learn that General H. Forster, Commanding the Ahmedabad Division, has been gazetted to the Honourable Order of the Bath.—*Deccan Herald.*

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—We understand that a meeting of the leading gentlemen of Poona was held yesterday at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis for the purpose of arranging matters in connection with a grand entertainment, which is to be given to Lord Napier of Magdala, previous to his departure from amongst us.—*Deccan Herald,* July 30.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 29th, 11 A.M.—Steamer Meinam sailed for Pondicherry and Galle.

KURRACHEE, 30th, 5 A.M.—Steamer Cashmere arrived from Gwadur with mails.

GWADUR, 30th, 10 A.M.—Mail steamer Abyssinia leaving for Muscat.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th, 11 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 28th July, via Russia, 12th July.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 27th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 50	0 8
" Calcutta..............................	16 54	3 48
" Madras	6 34	1 24

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity, August 1st, 1869.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Daily Prayers—7 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of the Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and 2nd Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 146 and 204.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 135, 156, and 14.

The Offertories will be devoted to the poor of the district.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration).

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 141 and 197.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 157, 182, "O Paradise."

The Offertory to be devoted to the Choir Fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon, Introit, Psalm XLII. v. 1, 2; Hymn 117 (Jesus lives!)

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 137 (Three in One), 176 (Far from my heavenly home), and 143 (O love, how deep!)

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers, Holy Communion Celebration, Sermon. Hymns 2 and 146.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising. Hymn 175.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 196, 194, and 15.

The Offertory to be devoted to the expenses of the Church.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship Roslyn Castle, off Custom Bunder, at 11 o'clock A.M., by the Rev. W. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G.

LOOSE CATTLE IN THE BHOLESHWUR ROAD.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dhurma Nursoo, a cowherd, was charged before Mr. Showell with negligently omitting to take such order or care with a number of animals in his possession, as was sufficient to guard against probable danger to human life or grievous hurt therefrom. From the evidence of Mr. Inspector Price, it appeared that yesterday morning he met a large herd of cattle in the Bholeshwur Road, and stepped into a shop on one side of the road with the intention of seeing whether the cattle were guarded with due care. After three or four hundred head of cattle had passed by, the whole road was blocked up with them from side to side. Carriages and conveyances had to stand until the cattle were past. After the whole herd had passed him, he saw the defendant and a little boy following with sticks in their hands This was a daily occurrence morning and evening, and a perfect nuisance. The prisoner's cattle, after passing through Candawady, had to cross the Breach Candy Road twice, and this occurred daily just at the time that road was most used. Four of the cattle were ordered to be seized and sent to the pound. The traffic on the road, over which the cattle passed, was entirely stopped by their getting interwoven amongst the carriages, and there was not a single person in charge of them except the prisoner and the little boy.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said—have judicial knowledge from several former cases in which this man has appeared here on the same account. The nuisance is a constant one—a daily one—and prisoner has been warned by me over and over again to take proper precautions about the cattle if he would continue the occupation of driving cattle to the oart in Girgaum; but this case shows all my warnings to have been in vain. The Magistrate made some remarks on the law on the subject, after which he sentenced the prisoner to a month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default of payment of fine, to undergo further imprisonment for a month.

MURDER OF A HINDOO GIRL FOR THE SAKE OF HER ORNAMENTS.

ABOUT five o'clock yesterday morning a police sepoy in going his rounds found the body of a Hindoo girl lying by the side of a gully, close to the overbridge at the Tardeo station, with her feet chopped off. The enquiries of the police in regard to the affair have elicited the information that the deceased was named Khetabaee, and aged about three years. About half-past 9 o'clock on Thursday morning the mother was drawing water from a Vehar pipe connected with a house at Chinch Bunder, where she lived. The unfortunate girl was then playing in the verandah of the house. The mother went upstairs with a pot of water, and on her return in about two minutes, she found the child missing. The child had on her person at the time two silver anklets of the value of Rs. 27, and a silver neck ornament worth Rs. 10; and it appears that none of these ornaments was on her person when the body was found. The presumption is, therefore, that the object of this horrid and revolting deed was to gain possession of those trifling articles. The father of the deceased, by name Dewoo Gunsee, a Lohana, searched for his daughter during the whole of the day, but could not find any trace of her. He reported the matter to the police, and a battakee was caused to be beaten throughout the town. Nothing was heard of the child till yesterday morning about five o'clock, when a sepoy of the E Divisian on duty in Bellasis Road found the body of the deceased girl lying at the side of a gully, close to the Tardeo station, with her both feet cut off. The child does not appear to have been murdered on the spot where the body was found, as there was no appearance of blood upon the ground there, and the feet of the unfortunate victim have not yet been recovered. The body was removed to the Morgue, Camateepoora, where an inquest was held by Dr. Lumsdaine, and was adjourned till Friday, the 13th proximo. The only witness examined was the father, who identified the body as that of his daughter. About fifteen persons, particularly belonging to the Lohana caste are now in custody, some of whom, it appears, were pounding mortar opposite to the verandah of the house where the child was playing before she was missed.

FORT POLICE COURT.—30TH JULY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Tookaram Luxamon and Goolam Hoossein Hassen were convicted of stealing 40 lbs. of ice, the property of Messrs. Farnham & Co., and sentenced to receive eight stripes each.—Motee Roek, a Madrassee, was charged with stealing a coat and other articles, the property of one Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, and was on conviction sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.—Salmin Nussib, was sentenced to receive eight stripes for stealing two blankets belonging to Rajakhan Hussan.—Maneckiall Hassaram was charged with stealing two shawls, of the value of Rs. 45, belonging to Chooneelall Khatanee, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—30TH JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Mahomed Ali, Ali Megrab, Ali Hoossein and Mahomed Hoossein, were charged with gambling in a public place at Imambarra. The Magistrate, having heard evidence, convicted the prisoners, sentenced the first three to hard labour for a month each, and fined the fourth three rupees, or in default to suffer seven days' imprisonment.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Rampursad Comptapersad was charged, at, the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, with disorderly behaviour in a public road, and was on conviction fined ten rupees, or in default of payment to suffer imprisonment for seven days.

THE young King Louis II. of Bavaria, on the 2nd of June, had Wagner's *Lohengrin* represented for his special benefit, his Majesty being the sole occupant of the theatre. The house was brilliantly illuminated, and the musicians were in evening costume. Orders have been given for a similar performance of *Tristan et Issult.*—*Musical Standard.*

INDIAN CORN.

THE Madras Board of Revenue is desirous of introducing varieties of this valuable cereal superior to the common *mokka jonna,* and, with this view, has distributed a large quantity of seed throughout the various collectorates. In the Godavery district it was tried in the acting sub-collector's garden and in twelve villages where the common kind grows well. The experiment in the sub-collector's garden was very successful, but all the others totally failed. The ryots ascribe this result to the want of rain, and this certainly may have helped to bring it about, as in the absence of showers, the exotic varieties of Indian corn require to be watered to obtain an average crop. To secure success therefore it will be necessary to put down the seeds at a proper season, and probably the best time on the east coast will be immediately after the first heavy fall of rain during the N. E. monsoon, as showers may then be expected to fall for some time, at short intervals.—*Madras Times.*

THE BARQUE ALEXANDRA.

(*Madras Times,* July 26.)

THE Master Attendant, on the 15th instant, reported to Government the stranding of the British barque Alexandra, of 547 tons, about ten miles south of Madras The vessel left Madras at 1 P.M., on the 8th instant, bound for Liverpool with a full cargo, and was lost the same night. As the case is one which requires investigation, Mr. Dalrymple advised that a court of enquiry should be convened. Upon this the Governor in Council resolved to appoint Mr. T. G. Clarke, Magistrate of the Town Police Court, and Mr. J. B. Crowther, Deputy Master Attendant, to investigate and report on the circumstances under which the British barque Alexandra was stranded about ten miles south of the port of Madras. The court of enquiry is to sit to-day at the Town Police Court where Mr. William Edwards, the master, and the first and second officers and three of the crew of the vessel have been summoned to attend.

COURT OF ENQUIRY AT MURREE.

THERE has been a court of enquiry held at Murree on account of some kind of misunderstanding which arose between the European and native bandsmen. They were foolishly or wisely massed together to play on the mall; and so they played together and played well. But somehow, and for some cause we know not, the European soldiers took a dislike to the arrangement, and represented that they wished to play alone. Then the Europeans, whose barracks are situated above those of the natives, the 23rd Pioneers, took to the amusement of rolling stones down on the barracks below; bye and by an Anglo-Saxon youth rashly descended himself to the native barracks, whereupon he was put into the quarter guard. Now what happened after this it is somewhat difficult to say, but the prisoner was, it is said, *rescued* The whole proceedings have gone up to the Commander-in-Chief, and the only hope is that His Excellency will deal with the case not as a disreputable affair occurring between European and native soldiers, but as a scandalous breach of discipline between one set of soldiery and another. Whichever may be in the wrong, European or native, let justice award the sentence.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE PORT OF NARRAKEL.

THE port of Narrakel seems to be rapidly rising into importance, if the fact of its having been largely resorted to by the shipping of late is any criterion. Since the commencement of the S. W. monsoon, the port has been visited by 14 vessels giving nearly 9,700 tons. Several ships have loaded there for Europe at the worst periods of the present monsoon, and the bark Douglas discharged a whole cargo of rice there within a comparatively short time whilst communication with the shore at Cochin was quite impracticable from the state of the sea. Narrakel likewise affords facilities for repairing vessels, and the pilgrim ship Uttit Rachman Sirusker, which made the port in a leaky condition is now at anchor in the roads for repairs.

The ship Uttit Rachman Sirusker, Nacoda Nusseroodeen, of 704 tons, under British colours, bound from Jedda to Calcutta with pilgrims and a cargo of salt, put into Narrakel on the 17th inst. in a leaky state. This vessel left Jedda on the 17th June with 389 pilgrims and 72 men for her crew, and during the voyage 31 pilgrims and one of the crew died, and the vessel sprung a leak on the 10th instant, making about four feet water per hour when she arrived off this port. The Master Attendant having heard that a large number of deaths had occurred, went on board immediately, and we hear has requested Dr. Whitton to pay the vessel a professional visit preparatory to the men being landed at Narrakel. The pilgrims and crew are in a most destitute and squalid condition, and a full report of the circumstances has been forwarded to Government.—*Cochin Argus,* July 23.

HOUSE RENT IN CALCUTTA.

WE citizens of this so-called City of Palaces—heaven knows—have many grievances that require to be looked into. But we question if there is one that sits with greater weight upon us than that of house rent. A poor fellow with a lot of grown up sons and daughters, and not overburdened with a large amount of salary, cannot afford the luxuries and doubtful comforts of a respectable boarding house. He must perforce have a place of his own, and where is that to be found? Search where he will—a decent tenement in a good neighbourhood is not to be had under 200, 300 or 400 rupees a month, and where is he to find the means to pay this? The only resource left him is to take a rickety, badly-ventilated, lower-roomed house in some crowded locality, reeking with the odours of unclean drains and filthy out-houses. Surely it is possible to build houses of a class that will suit the pockets of people whose incomes do not extend beyond Rs. 300 to 400 a month? We are glad to see the *Engineer's Journal* coming forward in reference to this matter. In the good old days before the pagoda tree had lost all its golden fruit a person could afford to become the possessor of a three-storied house such as we find lining the Chowringhee road. But a glance at the *Exchange Gazette* of to-day tells a very different tale. Some of the best houses may now be had in "flats," which plainly enough shows that people have become more economical in their ideas and wants, or that money is a much scarcer commodity than it used to be. Still these "flats" are far above the means of men of ordinary stamp. Some little while ago we understood a company was about to start into life with the view of building ranges of buildings, suitable in every way for families with limited means. The plan seemed feasible enough.

Talking of building, the following idea is not at all a bad one. We wonder who will have the courage to try the experiment:—

"AN ODD DISCOVERY.—An odd discovery has just been made by a man of Grenoble, by which it is calculated that cemeteries and graveyards will become superfluous. At the decease of an individual the body is plunged into a liquid invented by the man of Grenoble, and in about five years the individual is turned into stone. The secret of the petrification is known only to the discoverer. He says that in a thousand years' time, if persons will only preserve their relatives and friends, they will be able to build houses with them and thus live in residences surrounded by their ancestors!"

—Happy thought! Would "the man of Grenoble" come over here, and try the exprimcnt on some of our drainage-engineers? These men would then be able to live in their works, and be a warning to geniuses in the future not to meddle in matters they know nothing of.—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*

LAY OF THE PUNKAH COOLY.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL PUNJABEE.)

Fair bride of my bosom, devoted and true,
How weary the hours are that keep me from you!
Oh! would it were morn, and this cooly were free,
To hie him once more to his love and to thee.

The night breeze hath hushed all the world in repose,
And in slumber each wretch hath forgotten his woes;
But the dreams of the coolies of anguish are full,
And heavy their hearts as the punkahs they pull.

How clear rise the palms o'er the moonlighted town
And their feathery branches droop dreamily down!
In shadowy grandeur loom mosque and minar,—
But the cooly, what heeds he?—his thoughts are afar.

You stubbly old Major whose bond slave am I,
(And who snoring unconscious before me doth lie),
Doth he dream as the punkah swings darkly above
That the cooly who pulls hath a soul that can love?

As I pass my lone vigil sleep oft will prevail
For I've sat here since gunfire and flesh is but frail.
Seven times has the Major arisen in oath,
And each time a different missile sent forth.

Last time as I nodded, an iron-tipped shoe
Aroused me, my darling, from dreaming of you,
And the Major he swore that I seated should be
On three ricketty chests and a smooth chillumchee.

And the black bearded sentries at the Major's command
With their sharp pointed bayonets hover at hand,
And with insolent jests at my agonies play
As my frail aërie rocks when the woodwork gives way.

Again snores the Major full length on his bed,
May the pegs he's imbibed split his wicked old head
And again into dreamland delicious I glide,
And see thee before me, my beautiful bride!

As in peace we reposed 'neath the broad peepul tree,
Far, far from life's troubles, how happy were we!
But the spell was soon broken—I fell on the floor,
And the Major with hunting-whip lathered me sore.

—*Indian Public Opinion.*

LOSS OF THE G. P. WHITNEY.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Mauritius from the Seychelles, announcing that the ship G. P. Whitney, from Calcutta to Mauritius, had foundered at sea. One boat with several of the crew had reached Reunion after great suffering, six men having died in the boat, and one after landing. Another boat, in which were the captain and the remainder of the crew, has not been heard of.

The weather in Mauritius had been most favourable to the sugar crop, which was expected to yield 13,000 tons.

MADRAS RACES—1870.

ENTRANCES ON 14TH JULY 1869.

GUINDY STAKES.

Mr. Wilson's	g a geld...	Alarm, 6 years.
"	g a filly...	Fleur-de-Lys, 4 years.
"	b a mare...	Redwing.
Mr. Bell ns............	b a geld...	Viscount.
The Templar's	ch w h...	Ivanhoe, 5 years.
"	bk w colt...	Zouave, 3 years.
Mr. Miller ns..........	b a geld...	Silvertail.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Mr. Wilson's	br a geld...	Thirlestane.
"	g a geld...	Alarm.
"	g a filly...	Fleur-de-Lys.
"	b a mare...	Redwing.
Mr. Bell ns	b a geld...	Viscount.
The Templar's	ch w h...	Ivanhoe.
"	bk w colt...	Zouave.
Mr. Miller ns..........	b a geld...	Silvertail.
"	bay geld...	Chieftain.
"	c geld...	Star of the South.
Mr. Dawlish's	c e mare...	Silver Star.
"	b w geld...	Grandmaster.

BEDOUIN PLATE.

The Templar's	g a h...	Saint Andrew.
"	g a h...	Volunteer.
Mr Dawlish's..........	b a h...	Bucklegs.
Mr. Miller ns..........	b a h...	Atlas.

MADRAS DERBY.

Mr. Miller ns..........	g a h...	Atlas.

SINGULAR DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

THE *Pays,* of July 7, affirms that the Emperor Napoleon has written these words—"On the 19th January I committed a great fault. By acting without previous concert with the majority I caused it regard with suspicion my sentiments towards it. All my efforts should tend to regain its confidence."

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

THE public debt of the United Kingdom amounted, on the 31st of March 1869, the close of the last financial year, to £796,861,067—viz., funded debt, £740,418,032; unfunded, £8,896,100; and terminable annuities representing an estimated capital of £47,546,935. Ten years previously, on the 31st of March, 1859, the total amount was £823,934,880, so that the debt has been diminished by £27,073,813 in the last ten years. Comparing the two periods we find the funded debt less in 1869 by more than 46 millions, and the unfunded by above 9 millions, but the estimated capital of terminable annuities is more by nearly 27 millions, large amounts of stock having been converted into terminable annuities in 1863-64 and 1867-68, by which operation so much debt is being gradually paid off.

HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.

THE public will have seen with satisfaction that Her Majesty has been able of late to take a greater share in public ceremonial than has been her wont since the lamented Prince Consort's decease. We are not revealing medical secrets, but simply stating what is well known to all Her Majesty's inner circle, that the presence of a crowd or the succession of persons who are presented at Court produces on her nervous system the giddiness and other symptoms common to landsmen at sea. Considering Her Majesty's habits of punctuality, and the hard labour and anxiety she has undergone during her happily protracted reign, it cannot be matter of surprise that the nervous system should become fatigued.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

KING THEODORE AND HIS SONS.

WE have received from Mr. Alexander Fairgrieve, proprietor of the menagerie to which Bouta Workey, the "son of the late King Theodore," is attached, a long letter designed to show that that young person is really of royal blood. As it does not appear that Mr. Fairgrieve pretends that Bouta Workey is the son of King Theodore by his Queen, we have no further interest in the question. Theodore was a polygamist and something more, and it would be very rash to pretend to limit the number of young Abyssinians in whose veins his blood flows. These explanations have not diminished our objection to the exhibition in a menagerie of the son of the man whom we sent a large army to overthrow, an exhibition which, just in proportion to its genuineness, is an affront to the Queen, and the nation.—*Daily News.*

EXPLOSION OF A BALLOON.

LLOYD'S agent at Buenos Ayres reports the following accident on the 24th of May at the fête given in commemoration of the anniversary of the declaration of freedom:—An aeronaut named M. Barille made an ascent in a balloon from the centre of the Plazza. It remained stationary over the city for some time, there being no wind, and on descending fell into the harbour. A number of boats and a small steamer named the Cavour put off to the rescue of the aeronaut, who was drowning in his car. By some misfortune the balloon in rolling about came in contact with the funnel of the steamer, and, the gas getting ignited, exploded with terrible force, blowing the crew overboard, as also those in the boats. The steamer was set on fire, and sustained much damage. The Buenos Ayres papers state that eight persons were fatally injured and 25 were much burnt and injured.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE TAXES.

THE revenue of Great Britain is the largest in the known world, yet, with all our wealth, a smaller proportion of it is spent upon the Government itself than in other European States, as the following comparison of revenue appropriations will clearly prove.

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.	
In Prussia, they spend	26	on War Forces,	17	on Debt,	57	on the State
In Russia, "	34	"	12	"	54	"
In Spain, "	25	"	18	"	57	"
In Portugal, "	26	"	23	"	51	"
In Austria, "	29	"	27	"	44	"
In France, "	26	"	31	"	43	"
In Gt. Britain "	43	"	42	"	15	"

It follows from this statement that while those six States spend a large proportion of their national income upon the Government, we spend 85 per cent of ours on debt and war. There is truly no similar extravagance in the known world.—(From a paper read before the National Reform Union, at Manchester by Mr. Stokes.)

GENERAL GARIBALDI has intimated to a friend in the north of England that he will visit that country during the present year.

IT is reported from Portugal that serious disturbances have taken place in the Azores, in consequence of an increase in the taxes. In several districts the tax papers were burnt.

ON the 5th instant the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a ball at Marlborough House. The costume worn by gentlemen at the ball is stated to have been a blue dress coat, with gilt buttons, black breeches, and white waistcoat.

AT a court martial held at Plymouth, on the 2nd July, Navigating Sub-lieutenant Cunningham, of the Himalaya, was severely reprimanded and dismissed his ship for leaving watch and playing cards after the lights had been ordered out.

THE University of Dublin, following the example of Cambridge, has decided to establish an annual examination for women. Trinity College divides the candidates into two classes—junior and senior—distinguished by age. The junior candidates will be girls from fifteen to eighteen years of age. The senior candidates will be all those above eighteen.

BY the Cape mails we learn that Bishop Macrorie has consecrated the Rev. F. S. Robinson Archdeacon of Durban. Nearly all the Australian gold diggers had left Natal, returning to Australia. Some people, however, still believe the goldfields will ultimately pay if proper machinery is used. Sir John Swinburn's party were crushing quartz at the rate of 20 tons per day, with a yield of 4 oz of gold to the ton. More diamonds had been discovered.

IN accordance with a requisition signed by nearly 100 members of Parliament, besides other members of the Reform Club, the committee convened a general meeting of the club, in order to reconsider the recent decision which has led to the withdrawal of Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster. In the meantime the committee refused to confirm the minutes of the meeting at which the nominee of Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster was rejected.

LORD CASTLEMAINE died on Sunday, July 4, in his seventy-sixth year, after a short illness. Lady Clinton died suddenly on the same day; and on Monday evening, as Mr. Robert Phippen, high sheriff of Bristol, was dining with the mayor, he was seized with fainting fits, and died in a very short time. The deaths are also announced of Sir William Byam, late President of the Council of Antigua, and (by the Atlantic cable) of Sir Arthur C. H. Rumbold, Bart, governor of the Virgin Islands. He leaves no male issue, and his brother, Mr. Charles Hales Rumbold, succeeds to the baronetcy.

ONE of the most ferocious Moscow Slavophiles, named Samarine, has published a book on the boundaries of Russia (Okrayni Rossiy), which is an attempt to prove that all the parts now subjected to the process of Russification belonged always to Russia, and cannot be considered otherwise than thoroughly Russian. A professor of the University of Dorpat, named Schirren, undertook to defend the Baltic provinces in a book directed against that of Samarine. In consequence of this Professor Schirren has been immediately dismissed from his professorship and the circulation of his book prohibited. This is a good illustration of the power of the Moscow Slavophiles mentioned in a letter from St. Petersburg, which we have published some time ago. The book of Professor Schirren was published in Leipsic in the German language, and therefore can probably be had at London by those who take an interest in the contest going on between the Slavonian and German races on the shores of the Baltic.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE DISCOVERED!

IF the Californian and Australian gold-fields are really beginning, as some persons assert, to show symptoms of exhaustion, it may be a consolation to learn that the philosopher's stone has been discovered, and can supply their place. A French paper, the *Gaulois,* seriously informs its readers that, encouraged by a prophecy of Nostradamus, M. Fretreau, formerly an assistant of the famous chemist Gay Lussac, has turned his attention to alchemy, and has at last succeeded in converting a lingot of silver into a lingot of gold by the combined action of nitric acid and electricity. It is true that the cost of production exceeds many times the value of the article produced, so that M. Fretreau rather reminds one of Raymond de Lulli, an alchemist of the sixteenth century, of whom Brantôme naively relates that, disdaining to turn lead into gold, a very easy and common process, he actually succeeded in converting gold into lead.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE "MONSTER" MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT BOSTON.

THE great Boston festival appears to have had a result which will arrest the further development of monster concerts. It has shown that the volume of sound produced does not increase in proportion to the means employed. On this head the musical journalists of America are unanimous. For example, an able correspondent of the *Musical World* says—"The 10,000 voices really produced no more apparent noise or power than 1,000 in an ordinary concert-room. Those present at the Handel Festival in 1867, and present also at this Boston Jubilee, declare that the choruses at the latter seemed less powerful than those at the former." A writer in *Watson's Art Journal* speaks to the same effect—"We confess that our feeling was one of disappointment, for the tone did not seem at all adequate to the vast numbers employed. . . . We did expect a grander result." The conclusion arrived at is that "an average chorus of 5,000 voices is about all that the human ear will accept, and that further additions of singers only affect the eye." After this it is likely that Boston will remain in undisturbed possession of the honour of having given the biggest concert ever known. According to *Dwights' Journal of Music,* "the hundred anvils were a failure. A single honest blacksmith's anvil has more ring in it." The reporter admits, however, that "the guns were wonderfully well timed, think what you will of them."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SOMETHING LIKE ROYAL SUPREMACY.

IF any one wants a proof of the lengths to which the doctrine of the Royal Supremacy may be carried we are prepared, if necessary, to supply legal evidence of the following remarkable fact:—A parish clerk on the Sunday before last found himself embarked upon the enterprise of reading the responses in the cento, substituted on that day in honour of the Queen's accession for the "Venite, exultemus." The Prayer-book was an old one, the clerk knew that changes had been made in the sex of the sovereign since it was printed, and being thoroughly penetrated with the spirit of the institution to which he belonged, he read the last verse but one as follows:—"And blessed be the name of *her* Majesty for ever; and all the earth shall be filled with *her* Majesty. Amen and amen." If any one has a mind for a nice little ecclesiastical prosecution, we can furnish him with all particulars.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN EXEMPLARY HUSBAND.

WILL British husbands who are afflicted by the length of uxorial milliners' bills gather any comfort from hearing that there are husbands in other lands as ill-fated as they? The dressmaker's account which the Princess of Metternich submitted to her husband last week, before leaving Paris, was of 112,000 francs (£4,480). Unlike Prince Bariatinski, who last month flatly refused to pay 10,000 francs (£400) for a "petite toilette de matin en crêpe de Chine," His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador opened his purse like a prince. Madame la Princesse then produced the bonnet bill, which amounted to 2,250 francs (£330). This His Excellency paid again, remarking this time, with exemplary resignation, "My dear, I have noticed that in proportion as your bonnets diminish in size the price of them increases. One of these mornings we shall be having the milliner bringing nothing but the bill."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE APPROACHING ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

THE arrangements of the Œcumenical Council begin to assume shape. There will be a certain number of preliminary councils held, according to the *Perseveranza,* each of which will be presided over by a cardinal specially named by the Pope as his locum tenens, and the results will then be proclaimed as canonical laws in the sessions, presided over by the Pope himself. There will be about ten of these sessions, but they are not to be a "clerical Parliament," but assemblies, to which certain propositions will be read, and which will vote upon them by acclamation and without any discussion whatsover. The programme, as at present fixed, gives for the respective sessions the following subjects:—1, Pantheism, rationalism, naturalism, absolute rationalism, in nine thesis; 2, moderate rationalism, in seven theses; 3, indifferentism, tolerantism, in four theses; 4, socialism, communism, secret societies, Bible societies, liberal-clerical societies, in six theses; 5, errors on the Church and its rights, in twenty theses; 6, errors on society and its relations to the Church, in seventeen theses; 7, errors on natural and Christian morals, in ten theses; 8, on the Christan marriage, in ten theses; 9, on the sovereignty of the Pope of Rome, in two theses; 10, on modern liberalism, in four theses.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

AN inquiry was held at Guildhall on July 7 before Mr. Secondary Potter and a special jury, to assess the amount of damages in an action brought in one of the superior courts for a breach of promise of marriage; the defendant having allowed judgment to pass by default. Mr. Clark, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kimber for the defendant. The plaintiff, Miss Louisa Woodley, was the eldest daughter of an English merchant and vice-consul at Patras, in Greece; and the defendant, Mr. G. Pickburn, was a surgeon, and had recently held the appointment of asistant-physician at Fiskerton Asylum, in Wilts, and was the eldest son of the proprietor of the *Clerkenwell News.* The plaintiff was said to be a young lady of great personal attractions, and very accomplished. In the summer of 1865 the defendant paid a visit to Patras for the benefit of his health, and was introduced to the plaintiff's family. She was then in her 17th year, and the defendant was between 19 and 20. It seemed that he was much charmed with the society of the plaintiff, and eventually he made an offer of marriage to her, which was accepted with the consent of her father. He stated to the family that he was then a medical student at one of the hospitals in London, and in little more than a year he hoped to be both a physician and surgeon, and that in three years he should be in a position to keep the plaintiff. In the course of 12 months he went out again to Patras, and was received as the future husband of the plaintiff. They walked and drove out together, and he showed her the greatest attention. After a stay of a month he returned to England. In January, 1867, he informed her that he had passed an examination, and was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and in another letter he stated that he had had an offer of £1,000 to go to Bombay, which he had refused, and in a later epistle that he was the assistant house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Subsequently it was stated his communications became somewhat more cool, and towards the close of March he spoke of his prospect of settling down being far off, and added—"I cannot help thinking sometimes that it was a very selfish thing for me to bind you to an engagement with me, for there are so many disadvantages;" and spoke of an income of £300 which did not keep him out of debt. At length, on the 29th of September, he wrote her a letter breaking off the engagement; first, because he should not be in a position to keep a wife for some years; and secondly, that he had known long that his feelings towards her were only those of friendship and respect. It was stated in evidence that the plaintiff had suffered much in health in consequence of the breaking off of the match. Mr. Kimber addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, and said it was clear that the promise was made in the heat of youth, and should not be made the subject of an action. A small amount of damages would, he submitted, be sufficient to meet the justice of the case. Mr. Pickburn, the father of the defendant, was called, and he gave some evidence as to the prospects of his son. His income at Fiskerton-house was £50 a year, but he had resigned that appointment, and in cross-examination the witness stated that the defendant had left England on the previous day in the ship Abergele for Sydney. It appeared that the defendant had taken his degree as B.M. in Scotland. The learned Secondary having summed up, the jury assessed the damages at £650.

A PETITION has been lodged against the return of Mr. Seely, M.P. for Nottingham, on the ground of bribery, treating, and undue influence.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SABINE, President of the Royal Society, is to be made a civil K.C.B., in recognition of his eminent scientific attainments.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PROFESSOR SYME, on account of ill health, is about to resign the chair of clincial surgery in the University of Edinburgh, which he has held since 1833.

A NEW YORK telegram says that the Mexican Government has failed to pay the interest of the national debt.

THE example of the late revolution in Spain has infected even the school-rooms. The students at Madrid decided the other day that their examination by their professors was much too severe, so they revolted and—birched the pedagogues all round!

A SINGULAR story has come from Canada. It is asserted that a private letter has been received in Montreal from "an eminent Englishman and a Liberal," in which the writer states that Messrs. Gladstone and Bright are in favour of Canadian independence, and are "strongly urging the idea." It is added that the Hon. John Young, one of the foremost advocates of Canadian independence, was to leave Canada at once on a mission to England.

A GENTLEMAN at Windsor once took the place of the organist, with a view to show his superiority in execution; and while he was playing one of Dr. Blow's anthems, just as he had finished the verse part and begun the full chorus, the organ ceased. On this he called to Dick, the bellows blower, to know what was the matter. 'The matter?' says Dick. 'I have played the anthem below.' —'Ay,' says the other, 'but I have not played it above.' —'No matter,' quoth Dick, 'you should have made more haste, then. I know how many puffs go to one of Dr. Blow's anthems as well as you do: I have not played the organ so many years for nothing.'

CUBA.

THERE has been more fighting in Cuba, and the insurgents under General Jordan are said to have taken Holguin. The volunteers who succeeded in compelling General Dulce to resign have been giving more trouble and have been acting in a mutinous manner. General de Rodas, the new governor, is stated to be pursuing a conciliatory course, and has released a number of political prisoners. At the same time he is making preparations for another and a vigorous campaign, if it should prove to be necessary, though in a proclamation which he has issued he says that the insurrection has been nearly suppressed, and that it now consists only of parties of guerillas.

AN INQUIRY INTO ENGLISH PROPRIETY.

A TURK, who has been endeavouring to ascertain the meaning and operation of the unwritten code of propriety which prevails in England, sends us (*Pall Mall Gazette*) the following observations on the subject:—

"The degree of morality of a people is measured by its relations to what is considered as immoral; the degree of its propriety must, therefore, be measured by the relations of the people to what is considered as improper. A. Quetelet and H. T. Buckle have strongly advocated the application of the statistical method to the investigation of moral phenomena; would it not be possible to apply the same method to the investigation of propriety? If it is possible, what is considered to be the most improper thing at this moment, and what are the relations of the English society to it? To judge by the press, the most improper thing, after the refreshment houses of the Haymarket, are the performances of Mdlle. Schneider. They are considered as improper even on the corrupted Continent, and the mother of the above South Kensington lady has made me a strong reproach for my having mentioned the presence of old ladies at these performances. It is obvious, then, that a statistical investigation of the relations of the English society to the performances of Mdlle. Schneider can give me a good general idea of the quantity of propriety diffused in this society. Such being the combination of my thoughts, I put myself immediately at work.

"How shall I classify the observed facts? In moral statistics all phenomena are arranged in different series, according to the sex, the age, the profession, the religion, &c., of the individuals. In the present case the sex only will be obvious; all the other qualifications must unavoidably be taken in a broad and therefore not very correct manner; but as I want only a general idea, this will not make a great difference. Suppose we put aside the question of religion, by considering the whole of the assembly as Christians and members of the High Church, what shall we say of the professions? They must be very different, but inasmuch as it is necessary for our present purpose, we may take for granted that all the professions usually represented at the St. James's Theatre must be considered as 'respectable,' for a man of an unrespectable profession cannot afford to pay five guineas for a box, one guinea for a stall, or even half a guinea for a reserved seat. Well, how will it be as regards the age? This is far more difficult. I can neither know the true age of the individuals, nor take the broad division of 'old' and 'young;' for to say of somebody that he is old, as long as he can walk, see, and eat, is considered as an offence in England. The classification of ladies is still more difficult in this respect, especially for a southern man, as the English ladies say that we have very disagreeable notions about the age in consequence of our ladies getting very soon old. Therefore, to avoid the offending term, and to have at the same time more palpable external indications for the arrangement of the series, I shall divide the whole audience, in the first place, into two broad classes of 'men' and 'women,' the first class to be further subdivided in two sub-classes—'young gentlemen' and 'gentlemen without hair at all or with a small quantity of grey hair;' and the second class in two corresponding classes of 'young ladies' and 'ladies having most likely grandchildren.' (In the case of ladies, I find it not possible to take the colour or quantity of hair into any kind of consideration.)

"Such was the scheme I composed for my inquiry into English propriety, and this is a copy of the notes I brought home from the performance of the 'Barbe Bleue' on Tuesday, the 29th of June:—Theatre full, only seven seats vacant in the parterre; predominant sex male, especially in the second and third galleries. In the third gallery (amphitheatre) good many French working men, the rest of the audience thoroughly English; two Englishwomen in the amphitheatre are with children, of which the one, a baby of about fifteen months, constantly cries, and is constantly hissed by the Frenchmen. Can plainly see and classify only the compounds of the stalls, of which there is about a hundred (six rows, at sixteen and seventeen stalls each), aken thus:—By ladies having, most likely, grand children, 11; by young ladies, 23; by gentlemen without hair at all, or with a small quantity of grey hair, 29. The remainder consists of 'young gentlemen,' but I don't see at all what is called on the Continent the 'jeunesse,' and what is called here the 'swells.' The whole audience has a thoroughly solid appearance, with the exception of three boxes which are occupied by a few really 'young' men, most likely coming from a bachelor's dinner. Nor do I see questionable ladies' faces, which are so abundant at Mdlle. Schneider's performances at Paris. It is obvious that there is nothing but highly respectable people; several gentlemen came with their wives and two or three daughters, ladies of about twenty years of age; the whole is in full dress; out of the eleven ladies having most likely grandchildren eight are in low-neck dresses, three of them exposing shoulders which, being exposed in Turkey, would be considered as a great public nuisance. The majority has opera books, which is a proof that they understand not French sufficiently good to follow the play. What brings then this audience to the theatre? They know the music of Offenbach from the piano and the German bands; they hardly understand all the allusions and the *mots* of the libretto, for when the Frenchmen in the amphitheatre laugh, the mass of the audience begins to look in the book for an explanation of the laugh. Is it, then, only the gestures of Mdlle. Schneider which is the attraction? I asked the ticket-collector if it is always so full? 'Usually it is far more crowded,' was his answer; 'the Crystal Palace took to-day a mass of people.' I asked what is the total receipt of an evening? but he could not answer me. I shall not make a great mistake, however, if I put it at 500 persons at an average price of 10s., which makes, for three weeks of Mdlle. Schneider's performances, 9,000 persons at the cost of £4,500 (with gloves and carriages most likely over £5,000) to see the gestures of a French lady considered as the most improper actress of our age.

"This is not all, my dear sir. As I saw in the *Times* that the attendance at the fête of the Viceroy in the Crystal Palace amounted to 33,628 persons, I wished to see how the thing is going on at the St. James's Theatre when without the Viceroy and his fête, and on Friday, the 2nd of July, I was again at the performance of the same 'Barbe Bleue.' The theatre was literally crowded, and chiefly by ladies, which in the stalls alone occupied 63 seats of 100. One of the ladies presented a sight which I never saw before in any other country. She was at least sixty years of age, wore a splendid silk dress, blue and white, with a red opera cloak scarcely covering her naked shoulders, and with feathers and gold bowls in her scanty and completely grey hair.

"How is all this to be brought in accordance with you unwritten code of propriety? Personally I have no objection whatever against the performances of Mdlle. Schneider; on the contrary I find them clever and witty; the cancan element of them is inherent to the French nature, like the jig is inherent to the nature of an Irishman, or a tarantella to an Italian. The Frenchman is unthinkable without the cancan in the moment of his gaiety; it is thoroughly national in him; it has passed in his brain and in his blood; it lives in the songs of Béranger and Gustave Nadaud, and he would not be a Frenchman without it. The French stage-writer has, therefore, the full right to introduce this element in his comical plays. But this, I should think, is not a reason for young and old English ladies to run by hundreds to see such plays, especially if they can understand only the half of the gestures as well as of the words."

A PENNY subscription for a testimonial to Earl Derby is about to be started in north and north-east Lancashire.

COLERIDGE, the poet and philosopher, once arriving at an inn, called out, 'Waiter, do you dine here collectively or individually?'—'Sir,' replied the knight of the napkin, 'we dines at six.'

IT is stated that a man in Terre Haute, Ind., is both a preacher and a liquor-gauger under the Revenue Bureau. That is the "divided duty" which the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby has been desiring so long. Why did he fail to secure this gaugership?—*New York Tribune.*

A MEETING was held in Burnley on Saturday evening, July 3, to protest against "the duties imposed upon yarn and manufactured goods exported to India and the colonies," and to pray for their immediate repeal. The mayor was in the chair. A petition to Parliament was adopted.

MY Lord Strangford, who stammered very much, was telling a certain bishop that sat at his table, that Balaam's ass spoke because he was pri—est——'—'Priest-rid, sir,' said a valet-de-chambre, who stood behind his chair, 'my lord would say.'—'No, friend,' replied the bishop, 'Balaam could not speak himself, and so his ass spoke for him.'

A PORK butcher, be it respectfully observed, is so far in advance of the age, inasmuch as he both kills and cures. Now, it is rare indeed that a doctor can achieve more than one of these delicate operations successfully at a time; at all events, there is no living proof of the two having been performed completely to the patient's satisfaction.

PRINCE CLOTIDE, who is good, though proud, recently stung the Empress without meaning it. The Princess, it will be remembered, belongs to the ancient house of Savoy. The Empress was complaining of the fatigues she suffered from the receptions at the Tuileries, and added, 'And you, cousin dear, are you not tired, too?'—'Oh, as for me,' said the Princess, 'your majesty knows I have been accustomed to such things from infancy.'

A SPINNING WHEEL FOR THE QUEEN.—An Irish spinning wheel has been made to order (through F. H. Lewis, Esq., mayor) for her Most Gracious Majesty, by Mr. James M'Creery, a wood turner in Conn's Water Mill. The wheel is composed of mahogany and Irish alder, and has been hand-polished in a superb manner. On the "stock"—the lower edge of which is trimmed with silver—is a tiara of shamrocks in bog oak, while the "rock" holds a "streak" of fine Irish flax from the works of the Northern Spinning Company. We may add that it is selected out of a quantity of flax which cost 21s. per stone. On Thursday, July 8, the Royal wheel will be forwarded to Buckingham Palace.—*Northern Whig.*

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment on Wednesday, July 7, in the case of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China v. Evans and another—an appeal from the Supreme Court for China and Japan ordering the judgment of her Majesty's Court at Hankow in favour of the appellants to be reversed with costs, and that the respondents be paid 10,029 taels and other moneys, amounting to about £3,000. The respondents were the creditors' assignees of Mackellar and Co., who were merchants at Hankow, and claimed a sum of money in possession of the branch of the appellant's bank at that place. The judgment was in favour of the bank, on which there was an appeal to the Supreme Court where additional evidence was allowed, and the decision of the court below was reversed. Lord Justice Giffard said their lordships were of opinion that the judgment of the Supreme Court could not be sustained, and the appeal to reverse its decision must be allowed with costs.

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MEN OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

A YEAR ago an untoward catastrophe befell Jean Tripou; he drew "No. 12" at the conscription and was forthwith marched off to the army. Now imagine the position of Tripou, who had peaceful tastes and detested bloodshed. He was a simple peasant—very simple—whose father could neither read nor write, and whose mother had taught him to believe in ghosts, amulets, and diabolic visitations. When it thundered, the Tripou family used to think it was the Evil One, who incensed at being turned out of his first abode, was making a riot in the clouds to revenge himself. When it hailed, the Tripou family tied a sheep's tail to the end of a piece of stick and planted the stick in the ground. Hail, as they knew, is another of the devil's works, but the devil is afraid of sheeps' tails, and never threws stones in to a field where he sees one tied to a bit of stick. This was a secret confided to the village by Tripou's grandsire. The father of Tripou had an acre of his own which Jean Tripou tilled. When there was nothing for him to do at home, he worked for the neighbouring farmers, earning between twenty-five and forty sous a day, according to the season: twenty-five sous in winter and forty at harvest time, besides which he was given his two meals. He was contented enough, and would have been happy but for the thought of the conscription. He had been to the primary school, and had profited enough thereby to be able to write on the walls with a bit of chalk: "Not' mair est une viel savat." If his spelling was faulty it was that the man is not perfect. Tripou's favourite amusement was to go out into a field with his comrades when the day's work was over and play at the national game of leap frog. When the sport began to flag the great fun was to duck suddenly down on one's knees just as one's friend had taken his jump; this sent him flat on his nose and made the others laugh. But there was something Tripou liked even better than this, and that was courting. He was in love with Marie Fichu, the daughter of old Fichu, who lived down the lane, and she had promised to marry him if he drew "a good number" on the dreaded "jour du tirage." Unfortunately, old Fichu had an unpleasant habit of throwing himself athwart the courtship, and saying whenever he met Tripou, "Ecoute, mon garçon, si je te prends à roder comme ça autour de Marie, j'aurai bientôt fait de te couper les oreilles. Attends que la conscription soit finie, puis nous verrons." This "attends que la conscription soit finie" was the phrase the unhappy Tripou heard everywhere. It was like a log of wood tied to his leg by a chain; it made his life a burden to him. He could not take a step without being reminded by it that he was not his own master, and that until he had dipped his hand into the Government lottery-box it was no good his planning any schemes for the future.

At the time when the conscription law was first voted gambling was more the fashion than it is at present. Everybody gambled either at the public lotteries, which were drawn in France four times a year, or at the public gaming tables, of which every town, however small, possessed at least two or three. People were pretty well used, then, to the excitement of being millionaires on one day and penniless the next; and if a few zanies occasionally went and hanged themselves in the neighbourhood of the Palais Royal, they were only underbred zanies who had not spirit enough to bear up against present losses in the confident hope of better luck next time. In those days, to stake seven or eight years of one's life on the hazard of ticket was scarcely more exciting than to stake half one's fortune on the chance of a card. It was a sensation like another—not pleasant for those who lost, but nothing to make a fuss about. Now-a-days we have degenerated. Gambling, thanks to betting agencies and jointstock companies, has not yet gone out, but men of the present day bear their losses with less of that equal mind which characterized the temper of their forefathers. In the matter of the conscription especially, there is a growing tendency on the part of the bucolic intelligence to look with extreme aversion on the ceremony of plunging one's hand into a mahogany whirligig, and thereby deciding upon the whole fate of one's life; and I have had the opportunity of noting that the rustic who draws a bad number betrays less equanimity than one would think consistent with a thoroughly popular institution. Jean Tripou, when the day of tribulation came round, howled hideously; and it was the more dismal to hear him as there were a good many who howled in his company. A knot of them, all simple louts who believed in sheeps' tails, were gathered together outside the village mairie, looking blue in the face, bloated about the eyes, and as chattery in the teeth as if their under jaws were loose. Rebellious spirit, too, was a-flame in them: "Why," snivelled one, "should I be taken from my field? father can't till it alone, and he'll not find a hand to do the work I did under three francs a day. If the Government wants to fight the Prussians, why can't it go and do so by itself?" (N.B.—For the rural mind the Government is a machine on wheels located in Paris, but made so as to be moved into action in cases of emergency.) "Yes," groaned another, "and why should I, who was earning my fifty sous a day, and might in ten years' time have laid by enough to buy a plot of land—why should I be clapped into a pair of red trousers and sent off to fight for the next nine years? When I'm thirty I shall be just where I am now, and have to begin life again without a centime." Here Tripou chimed: "And does the Government think that Marie Fichu will wait nine years for me, and remain single until I come back again? Why, if I draw a bad number this morning, old Fichu will be waiting down the lane for me with his stick, and if I try to speak to Marie he will hit me on the head: I know him. Besides, by the time I've done my soldiering Marie will be married to somebody else, and have a lot of children; I know her." At this juncture Tripou's feelings became too bitter for him, and he began to sob again grievously. "Espèce de grand dadai," cried a dragoon who was standing near. "Est ce comme ça qu'on pleurniche? Allons, tête de bêta, perhaps you'll draw a good number yet; or perhaps some day you'll become captain and general. I knew an imbecile who became captain and general, but he didn't howl like you. What do you care for Marie, either? If she won't wait for you you'll find plenty of others. Les femmes, voyez vous, c'est comme les pommes de terre, ça ce trouve partout." It is to be remarked that there are always dragoons standing about ready to administer spiritual comfort of this sort. There is always a gendarme, too, who has been reading in yesterday's paper that the Government intends to abolish the conscription the week after next, so that those who draw bad numbers will probably not be wanted. In the case of Tripou, however, this solace failed, for he remembered that the gendarme had said the same thing the year before. He accordingly went on with his weeping, and continued without ceasing until the prefect arrived in company with a general of division, and was received at the door of the mairie by the mayor, the municipal council, and seventeen firemen, all in uniform. Tripou then rubbed his knuckles in his eyes, stuffed his handkerchief into his pocket, and with a sigh more piteous than anything he had sighed before, went in to meet his fate.

The operation of the conscription is exceedingly simple. The prefect of the department, together with a general of division and a commissary of police, sit together at a table on which is set a mahogany cylinder hung between two uprights, and moving upon pivots. The cylinder contains just as many tickets as there are lads about to draw; and as the drawers are all those who have attained their twentieth year within the twelve month, there are generally about 120 every year in a rural canton. Out of these 120 the Government usually require sixty for the service, so that if amongst those who draw the first sixty figures there are none who claim exemption, the rustic who draws No. 61 may consider himself safe. But this is seldom the case. Out of the first sixty there are sometimes as many as a score who are exempted on account of bodily infirmities or from being only sons of widows, or, again, from having an elder brother already in the army.* A conscript, therefore, cannot call himself well out of the wood unless he pulls out a ticket marked with some figure above 80; in other words, the chances against him are about three to two. It is only fair to state that the whole ceremony is conducted with great fairness; no cheating, in fact, is possible. The tickets are all rolled up like small spills, and before pulling one out the conscript is allowed to give the whirligig as many turns as he likes, in order to mix them all up together, but by the new army law, passed in 1868, those who draw "bad numbers" have to serve very nearly nine years and a half—*i.e.* rather more than five years in the regular army and four years in the reserve. The "good numbers" have to do five years in the Garde Nationale Mobile. The conscription always takes place towards the end of January or the beginning of February, but by the new law the conscripts are not enrolled till July. If, however, a lad likes to join at once he is at liberty to do so, and he has then the privilege of choosing his regiment, which those who only join in July have not. It may be mentioned cursorily that it is the Alsatians who are supposed to make the best soldiers. They are tall, strong, and honest. Most of them joint immediately after they have drawn and elect for the artillery so as to have a greater chance of remaining near home, there being always several regiments of artillery-men quartered at Strasburg, Colmar, and Mulhouse. The Marseillais, who are small and fiery, are generally put into the Zouaves. They are good soldiers in war, but in time of peace they are the plagues of a garrison, being eternally fighting, drinking, and thieving. The Parisians, if they have their choice, invariably ask to be hussars or lancers, and it is a well known fact that they make the worst soldiers in the army. With them it is all brag and show; they keep themselves very neat and smoke cigarettes, but they are idle, and, when scolded, sulky. They always rejoice exceedingly when peace is proclaimed.

As I have already said, poor Jean Tripou drew No. 12, notwithstanding a magic amulet which his mother had hung round his neck, and a paper full of dead flies which his father had exhorted him to put into his waistcoat pocket. As everybody is aware, amulets and dead flies are sure preservatives against ill luck, and if they did not have their effect in Jean Tripou's case it is because—as M. le Curé—remarked—it is the exception which makes the rule. Unfortunately the Tripou family did not posses the 2,500 francs (£100) necessary to buy Jean a substitute, and so his No. 12 was a figure of fate. He was like a limp sack on the morning of the "tirage," and the same evening he looked like a sheet of blotting paper. The next day he went to try and get a glimpse of Marie Fichu, but old Fichu was on the look out. A conscript who has nine years of service before him is a "triste lupus stabulis," an animal who can mean no good to the sheepfold. Old Fichu had got his gun ready, and albeit it was a flint lock yet Tripou grew shy at the look of it. Within the week he heard that Marie had been seen to smile benevolently upon Pierre Goulot, the innkeeper, who was a widower, but yet hale and lusty. This news decided him. He packed up all his linen in a pocket-handkerchief, bid good-bye to his parents, and without waiting for the month of July started off for the army, selecting as his regiment the cuirassiers, most likely on account of the helmet and breastplate.

Three months afterwards the two following letters were received in his village. The first was to his parents: in translation I have mended the spelling:—

My dear father and mother,—This is written at Versailles, where the regiment is quartered. I hope you are quite well. Versailles is a town with a fine castle in which Louis Quatorze lived until he was knocked over by the Emperor for being a Republican. He is at present in England with his son the Duke d'Aumale, who used to be in the army. It is our brigadier (corporal) who told me this. He knows a great many things, our brigadier, and he says that as the French soldier should never be without money, I am to ask you for twenty francs; he is going to show me how to spend them. Please don't forget the twenty francs. When I came here I had a lot of hair, but they cut it all off, and made my head look a beechnut. I wanted to pick up all the hair and put it in a paper to burn it because of what you told me about one's enemy being able to do one harm by getting hold of a lock and boiling it, but our brigadier gave me a kick which sent me into the yard. He is very strong in the right leg, our brigadier. After I had been here five days they gave me ten sous for my pay. I said it wasn't enough, because that only made two sous a day; but our captain asked me if I wanted to make a fool of him. I don't like him, our captain. It is he who stands in the riding-school, where they took me the first day I put on my uniform. They brought out a horse without saddle or bridle, and said, "Now get upon that." I told 'em I'd rather not. They said this made no difference, and two of 'em caught me and hoisted me up. The brute of a horse began to trot and I cried "Stop!" but he paid no attention until I got hold of his ears, then he kicked me off. The next day, when they told me to go to the "manège" I knew what it meant, so instead of going I went out for a walk and didn't come back till dinner. For this they gave me a week in the salle de police, which is a dark room with nothing in it except boards. Please don't forget the twenty francs. The best of being a soldier is that every ten days they give you an order for a packet of "cantine tobacco," which weighs a hundred grammes, and for which you only pay 3 sous. It is the Emperor who has done this, and our brigadier says he would do a great deal more if the "Reds" let him. But the "Reds" hate us; it is they who make us have boiled beef every day, and no sauce to it; and our brigadier says that if they could they would make us break stones and set us to serve twenty years instead of nine. I don't like the Reds, and if I have a chance I shall knock their ears off with my sword. I must stop here, for the trumpet you've just heard is for dinner. It's a pound of bread, with boiled beef in some soup. Yesterday mine was all fat. Please don't forgert the twenty francs—Your affectionate son,

JEAN TRIPOU.

The second letter was to Mdme. Goulot, late Mdlle. Marie Fichu. As before, I have amended the spelling, but this time I have not translated:—

Madame (car pour moi vous n'êtes plus Mademoiselle), si vous pensez me faire de la peine en épousant Goulot vous vous trompez, je vous assure; car je me moque pas mal de lui. Ici toutes les filles sont folles de moi. Ce n'est pas pour me vanter; mais seulement pour vous dire qu'elles ont meilleur goût que vous. Hier une duchesse qui passait dans sa voiture à douze chevaux m'a fait de l'œil, et ce matin son frère, qui est maréchal de France et cousin de l'Empereur, est venu m'inviter à diner. Encore une fois ce n'est pas pour me vanter, mais seulement pour vous montrer que j'ai de quoi me consoler. Adieu, Madame, j'épouserai sans doute bientôt ma duchesse, qui m'obtiendra mon congé, et me fera nommer colonel. Ainsi je ne vous garde pas rancune, mais bien au contraire vous remercie d'avoir épousé Goulot quoique ce soit un fier imbecile et que si on le tenait ici on lui flanquerait quinze jours de salle de police rien que pour être si bête.—Bien le bonjour,

—*Pall Mall Gazette.* JEAN TRIPOU.

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* The having an elder brother in the army does not exempt all the other brothers in a family from serving; it only exempts one. If the first be taken, the second may claim exemption. The third, however, if he draw a bad number, would have to join; the fourth might then claim exemption, and so on in the case of the fifth and sixth brothers.

M. ROUHER.

WHEN the sun sets our thoughts are sometimes carried back to its early rising. Thus a sanguine Liberal print in France, triumphant at the prospect of the fall of Rouherism, refers to the early exploits of the chief councillor of the Empire. Its readers are reminded of the time when M. Rouher was nominated Minister of Agriculture. The news of the appointment was brought to one of his old friends, M. Lebey. "What!" exclaimed this gentleman, "Rouher Minister! Why, I can remember the day when he used to breakfast at Rouget's for thirteen sous." If from so humble a beginning M. Rouher rose to be the First Minister of France, there is only the more credit due to him, and Liberals would commit an unpardonable error were they to make stones of such facts to throw at him. It is a pity, however, that one who has shared the misfortunes of the poor to the extent of limiting the price of his breakfast—a French breakfast—to sixpence halfpenny, should not during his lease of power have attempted to legislate more for the poor and less for Imperial power.—*Daily News.*

ANTI-TOBACCO ARGUMENTS.

THERE is so much idleness and ill-health amongst lads produced by smoking, that we have some sympathy with the organization of which *The Anti-Tobacco Journal* forms a part. The literature of the periodical in question, however, appears to us to be too wild in a few of the illustrated cases. Under the significant heading of "Wine, Cigars, and Crime," we are told emphatically that one of the assassins of President Lincoln confessed to having smoked a cigar a short time before the deed was committed. A correspondent then contributes the remarkable fact that dogs may be stopped from fighting by putting a pinch of snuff on their noses. Then a gentleman relates the horrible consequences that may ensue from an indulgence in a cheroot before a child of tender years. His little boy, two years old, saw a neighbour walking in a garden with a cigar in his mouth, "and imitates him, in the nearest way he can, by putting a lead-pencil into his. When he is wheeled about in a perambulator he occasionally turns his head aside and spits away his saliva." What this depraved infant may come to at the age of six—if the lead-pencils are not too much for him before that period—we leave his father to conjecture. The report of the annual meeting of the Society contains, indeed, sad and serious statements as to the misery and vice partly brought on at least by excessive consumption of tobacco. Not long since M. Du Maurier drew a ghastly picture in *Punch* of a group of young men whose flesh and brains had withered away in the worship of a Latakian or Havannah Fiend. If the anti-tobacconists could circulate a reprint of his clever and instructive drawing, it might serve their cause. An abatement of the extreme counterblasting style might also be recommended, for there are instances where it would be dense cruelty to deprive a man of the use of the narcotic. The anti-tobacconists endeavour to prove a great deal more than they can, but that is the inevitable result of believing too much and thinking too little.—*Daily News.*

THE ELECTION "SCREW" IN WALES.

ON one estate, that of a Mr. C. R. Longcroft, six tenants addressed a memorial to their landlord, praying his permission to vote in accordance with their consciences. The petition, one would have thought, was humiliation enough; but it was peremptorily refused, and one man who had the courage to vote for the Liberal candidate was turned out of his farm. The conduct of the landlord is exhibited in its true character by taking a parallel case. In the debate yesterday afternoon (July 7) on the Trades Unions Bill, Mr. Hughes referred to a man who, for having said to a fellow-labourer, "If you go to work in such or such a shop there will be a row," was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He was guilty under the Combination Laws of the offence of "molestation," which, according to the definition of Baron Bramwell, consists in the doing or saying of "anything unpleasant or annoying to the mind operated on." If special legislation against molestation is to remain on the statute-book where working men are concerned, it ought, we venture to suggest, to be extended to Welsh landlords. The following is a fragment of a dialogue read by Mr. Richard:

Mr. Longcroft—Will you give your vote to Mr. Vaughan?

J. D.—I don't intend voting for anyone. I intend being neuter—I am a quiet man.

Mr. L.—Then, John, if you want to be a quiet man all your life, so far as I am concerned, give me your vote.

J. D.—I can't, sir.

Mr. L.—Well, you will not give me your vote?

J. D.—I can't, sir.

Mr. L.—Then, John, you will have no vote again as my tenant.

Is not this a case of molestation? How many months' imprisonment would meet the exigencies of this case? An agent of another landlord says to a tenant who has determined to vote according to his convictions. "Well, old fellow, I'll bear you in mind again after this." Another tenant, suspected of canvassing on the wrong side, receives a note from an agent conveying the following caution, "Mind your own business. If not, I will mind you before the 24th of next March. I am now desired to tell you from Mr. Jones, that he expects you to vote for his cousin, Mr. E. M. Vaughan, and if you refuses (*sic*) to do so, you will have to leave, and all others that refuse to vote according to Mr. Jones's wish." Are these not cases of intimidation? and what term of imprisonment would be proportionate to the degree of annoyance inflicted on the minds operated on?

The Member for Merthyr Tydfil enumerated sixty-nine cases in the two counties of Carmarthen and Carnarvon alone of Nonconformist tenants ejected from their farms on account of their votes at the general election by landlords who were members of the Established Church. The member for Cardiganshire—for there are two Richards in the field—referred to similar instances. But South and Mid-Wales do not stand alone in this matter. In Carnarvonshire that exemplary nobleman Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Grand Chamberlain, brought all the weight of his property, not to speak of his character, to bear upon the issue at stake, by a circular, in which he warned his tenants not to vote against the wishes of their landlord.

An end must be put to these things. A tenant-farmer ejected from his holding is in a very different position from that of an artisan dismissed from work. The land, naturally limited in quantity, is by special laws, converted artificially into a yet more strict monopoly. The Welsh landlords appear to think that their tenants hold their lands on the condition, not of military, but of political service. They owe not relief or escuage, but their votes. The practical answer to this doctrine is the ballot. If it fail, landlord-wrong may need to be met by tenant-right.—*Daily News.*

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

NEW RELIGIOUS GUILD FOR NATAL.

YESTERDAY afternoon (July 8) a singular service was held in the Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry. It was the celebration of the first anniversary of the Guild of the most blessed Saviour (Natal). The bishop adverted to the proceedings, legal and ecclesiastical, which had been taken against Dr. Colenso, whose orthodox successor (Dr. Macrorie) this society was formed to assist. He believed the time would come when the Church would acknowledge the full wisdom and justice of everything that had been done against Dr. Colenso. He did not believe that the position of Dr. Colenso in Natal, and the scandal to the Church to which it gave rise, was at all appreciated in England. He trusted that the day would come when the Church might have to rejoice over the return of Dr. Colenso to her fold. After the service a meeting of the Guild was held to make arrangements for the future.—*Globe.*

CIVIC GOBBLING AND GUZZLING.

WE have all known for some time that our civic Fathers were over-eating themselves. They little know the anxiety they have caused us; we felt that at last their constant gobbling must tell upon their constitutions and purses; at the same time we felt that it would not be becoming on our part to interfere. As in private life the thoughtful daughter will watch with tears in her eyes the increasing obesity of a parent and yet not have the courage to say, "Papa, you know the doctor would not allow this," so with sorrow in our hearts, and shame at our own cowardice, we have watched the gluttony at the City feasts in silence and tears. Nor should we now venture to counsel moderation, but that at the last meeting of the Court of Common Council it came out that upwards of £80,000 of the City cash had been expended on royal entertainments since 1863, and that the Corporation has great need to practise economy in order that, without touching its funded money, the revenue may cover the expenditure. It seems that two great orgies are now impending. The new bridge at Blackfriars and the Holborn Valley Viaduct are shortly to be opened, and the City is already licking its lips at the prospect thus afforded of indigestion and twaddling speeches. Messrs. Fricker and Rigby made vain efforts to curtail the expenditure to be incurred on these occasions. Their appeals to the reason of the court, however, fell flat on the stomachs of the venerable body, and it was decided that the Bridge House Estates and Improvement Committee should be allowed to arrange the ceremonials in their own way. When the voice of the banker and doctor are of no avail it is improbable that the anxiety of the public on behalf of its beloved Corporation will have any effect. It is very sad, and how sad it is, will be best shown by the following story, which we believe to be perfectly true:—Not long a ago gentleman was ordered by his doctor to be cupped. He had some difficulty in finding a professional cupper, but at last discovered one in the City, who in answer to his inquiries as to the extent of his business, informed him that it chiefly consisted of cupping City gentlemen before their entertainments, as the operation enabled them to indulge more freely in the pleasures of their banquets, and with less fear of ill consequences. This touching anecdote shows how deeply-rooted in the City bosom is the love of gobble and guzzle, and knowing the high courage which animates British corporations, we fear that it cannot be eradicated, though it lead to bankruptcy and death.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A COMICAL DUEL.

(*Evening Star*, July 9.)

OUR Paris correspondent gave an account a day or two back of a duel fought on the third of this month, near Reuil, in France, between Lord Charles Hamilton and Monsieur E. Esmein. Let us first bear in mind that this semi-comic, semi-tragic drama was enacted "at midday." *Solido demere de die* seems the ideal of the bravo now, as it was of the Epicure in the days of Horace. In this more benighted land, when mutual-slaughter societies met, it used to be at the innocent hour of five a.m., when the lark was singing at heaven's gate and the rosy milkmaid plying her humble avocation. This, however, happened here long ago, and we have grown peaceful and respectable since that stormy epoch. They manage these things better in France. They go through their mildly ferocious hostilities two hours after the sun marks the dial twelve o'clock at noon. The time of the meeting is funny; the conditions are more so. Both principals were to be wounded before they left the ground. Why not have made an arrangement that both parties were to be killed before they were carried away? There is the well-known precedent in point of the Kilkenny cats. The noble Englishman and chivalric Gaul met at two, and strove to murder or mutilate each other for the space of fifteen minutes. They had been punctual as "lovers to the moment sworn," and such was the vigour of their onslaught that in the second encounter both antagonists were wounded. Swords had been selected by the Frenchman, "Lord Charles Hamilton's seconds having declined the responsibility of the choice in consequence of the *infirmity* of their adversary." In the name of common sense, what does this mean? Does a man with "an infirmity" usually fight better with a sword than with a pistol? The doctor present thought that, as blood had been drawn, the duello should terminate. The sanguinary seconds of our glorious fellow-country insisted that it should continue. Unfortunately, both parties were in the scene of this heroic struggle alive. And be it remembered, this account is taken from the *procès verbal* signed by the four seconds, and published by request! This legend may console us—a community suffering under the mutual barbarisms of Lord Carington and Mr. Murray.

THE LITERATURE OF THE VELOCIPEDE.

WE quote from a Paris letter of the 8th July in the *Evening Star*:—"The art of velocipede-driving has attained such importance in France that it has its organ, in the form of a remarkably well-written illustrated paper, entitled, the *Velocipède Illustré*. In this amusing little journal your velocipedists will find every possible light thrown on their art, and minute records of the last feats performed by their Gallic rivals. I extract for their benefit the following notes on two journeys accomplished by Mr. W. B. M'Clennan and a party of five friends. The object of their first expedition was Chantilly. Starting precisely at twelve, from the Porte Maillot entrance gate of the Bois, they traversed Levallois, Clichy, St. Ouen, and reached St. Denis in thirty-five minutes. Having partaken luncheon at that ancient town, they started at half-past one by the *route imperiale*, which runs from Paris to Calais, passing by Pierrefitte, Econen, and Morlaix. The five travellers are unanimous in stating that nothing can be more execrable than the said imperial road. So rough with stones was it, that when practicable they velocipeded along the adjacent fields, and consequently on mere footpaths. Failing these, Mr. M'Clennan and his friends, more than once, following the example set by the miller in La Fontaine's fable, who put the ass into the cart and harnessed himself to it, descended from their bicycles and dragged it after them. In spite of all these adverse circumstances, the five velocipedists reached Chantilly at six p.m., having done their 50 kilos in five hours. But far more enjoyable was the trip from which the same party returned last night. Starting by the Champs Elysées and Neuilly, they bowled along the splendid Courbeovie road, till they reached the native land of the *rosières*, and through this poetic village sped on to St. Germain. From that Court suburb—to which, in spite of its palace being now converted into a museum of Roman antiquities, the fact of its having been the scene of the amours of the graceful La Vallière and of the royal Louis, and at a later period of the dying hours of our own discrowned James, imparts historic interest—our travellers, passing by Chambouray, Ecquevilly, and Mézières, literally flew on to Mantes; thus accomplishing six-and-twenty English miles in less than four hours. The road Mr. M'Clennan, no mean authority, on all matters connected with bicyclical lore, informs the *Velocipede Illustré* is as smooth as a billiard table, and the only difficulty experienced is to keep back the bicycle. He computes the *coups de pedale* required during the transit from Paris to Mantes as twenty-one thousand. That gentleman strongly recommends adepts in the art, after enjoying the luxury of the trip to Mantes, to take Fontainebleau as the object of their next expedition. The route lies by Charenton to Maisons Alfort, and, so far, is not so even as could be desired. Thence by Villeneuve St. Georges and Montgeron to Tiersaint, the road, passing through the forest of Senart to Melun, is macadamised. From Melun to Fontainebleau it is paved; therefore, to avoid this inconvenience, velocipedists are advised to make a slight detour and take the Macadam, *viâ* Milly and Barbizon, to Fontainebleau. These details may be of use to English amateur velocipedists as suggesting an agreeable manner of seeing the country."

AN act of courage on the part of a young woman was mentioned at the Middlesex sessions on July 6. A man was assaulting a police-constable, and had almost suffocated him, when the young woman, who happened to be passing, came to the policeman's rescue, and released his throat from the grasp of his assailant. She was warmly complimented by the Assistant-Judge, who ordered that she should receive a sovereign from the funds of the court.

EDWARD HASTINGS FORDER, a young man said to be very respectably connected, has been charged before the Great Yarmouth magistrates with the murder of his aunt, Susanna Hastings. It seemed that the prisoner, who had led a dissolute life, went to the residence of his relative and demanded some money. The demand was refused, whereupon he struck Miss Hastings a fearful blow under the right ear with his fist, from the effects of which she died a few hours afterwards. The prisoner was remanded.

A "CUSTOM OF THE TRADE."—In an action just tried in the Common Pleas between a couple of picture-dealers, evidence was given of a custom of the trade which ought to be generally known. It was asserted on behalf of the defendant that it is usual in the trade to affix the names of eminent artists to pictures not painted by them, the excuse being that this is intended only "by way of description," and does not imply that they are really what they purport to be. Most people will concur with the judge's remark, that if this is actually a custom of the trade the sooner it is abandoned the better.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN, vicar of Doncaster, has been appointed Master of the Temple. The rev. gentleman, announcing his acceptance of the office, in a letter to the Mayor of Doncaster, remarked that it is an office of no emolument, but it opens to him the prospect of some usefulness, with God's blessing, for the later years of his life. He says he has felt of late the increasing sense of the weight of the parochial charge which has been laid upon him, and although the parting will be bitter to him, he earnestly hopes that God will raise up the right man to follow him in the charge of a beloved Church and people.

ELLISON & HAYWOOD'S MONTHLY COTTON REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 2.

WITH the exception of a few quiet days during the second week the cotton market has been very animated thoughout the past month, and an extensive business has been done at an average advance of 1d. per lb. A similar improvement has also taken place in Manchester.

The Liverpool Market, which had been very flat during the previous two months, opened with decided symptoms of improvement. After the serious curtailment of business, and important decline in values which had taken place since the close of March, it was only natural to look for a reactionary movement; but in addition to the inducement of comparatively low prices, business was stimulated by the stong accounts received from America, and the somewhat amended state of trade in Manchester. During the first week buyers operated with great confidence, the sales reached 90,000 bales, including 64,000 to the trade, and prices advanced ⅛d. to ⅜d. per lb. from the lowest point touched at the close of May. The advance, however, immediately checked the demand, particularly as though there was more doing in Manchester, the advance in prices there was not equal to the rise here. During the second week, therefore, a rather tame feeling ruled, and prices slightly receded. Moreover some uneasiness was produced by the unexpected suspension of an old and respected firm of brokers, and by several failures in the manufacturing districts. Early in the third week, however, the confidence of operators was strengthened by the receipt of very strong advices from America: the sales on the 16th reaching 20,000 bales at an advance of ⅛d. to ⅛d. per lb. Amongst the purchases made were several parcels on American account, and the knowledge of this assisted somewhat in hardening the market. Since then the upward movement of values has made further progress day by day—especially during the past week—and particularly as producers have been successful in obtaining an equivalent advance for yarns and goods. The tone at the close is very steady, though not as buoyant as a day or two back; and the present prices show a nett advance of 1⅛d. in American and Brazil, ⅜d. in Egyptian, ⅝d. in Surat and Bengal, and ⅞d. in Madras, upon the rates of a month ago, as appears from the following table of fluctuations:—

	Mid. Uplands. d.	Fair Pernam. d.	Fair Egypt. d.	Fair Dhol. d.	Fair Madras. d.	Fair Bengal. d.
May 31	11¼	11¾	12¾	9⅝	8⅝	7¾
June 7	11⅞	12¼	12⅜	10⅛	9⅜	8¼
June 14	11 11/16	12¼	12⅜	9¾	9	8⅜
July 1	12⅜	12⅞	13⅛	10¼	9½	8⅜

A very large business has been done in cotton to arrive. Speculators, exporters and spinners having all operated very freely. The opening prices were on the basis of 11⅝d. for Uplands, 11⅞d. for Orleans, and 9¼d. for Oomrawuttee, all ship named, and the closing 12⅛d. for Uplands, 12⅜d. for Orleans, and 10⅛d. for Oomrawuttee, all ship named.

The strong position of the raw material, and the slightly improved advices from the leading foreign markets have led to a decidedly increased business in Manchester. The India and China houses have been the largest operators. Continental shippers have purchased very sparingly. A fair business has been done in goods suitable for the home trade. Stocks of all kinds have been reduced to a minimum, and production has been considerably increased, while many spinners and manufacturers have been placed under orders. On the whole the position of produces has undergone some improvement; but it is still very unsatisfactory, and it is very doubtful whether the present rate of consumption will be long maintained. During the month prices have advanced 1d. per lb. in yarn, 4½d. per piece in 4½ lb. to 5½lb. prints, and 6d. to 7½d. per piece in 7 lb. to 8½ lb. shirtings.

The imports into Liverpool and London during the month have amounted to 292,808 bales against 281,948 bales in May. The exports have reached 77,890 bales, against 45,359 in May, including 23,379 bales from London, against 12,163 in May.

The month's deliveries for home consumption are returned as 315,154 bales, including 10,584 out of London. This gives an average of 63,031 bales per week. The actual rate of consumption has been on the basis of about 52,000 bales per week.

The receipts at the American ports to the 25th ult. reached 2,080,000 bales, against 2,120,000 bales last season, and the deliveries 2,043,000 against 2,100,000. The exports to Great Britain show a decrease of 257,000, the shipments to the Continent a reduction of 2,000 and the deliveries to northern spinners an increase of 202,000 bales. Cablegrams dated yesterday quote Middling at New York as equal to 14⅜d. to sell here.

The shipments from Bombay from the 1st January to the 1st June were 653,081 bales to Great Britian against 611,755 in 1868, and to the Continent 149,231, against 92,760 in 1868. Telegrams to the 29th June report an active market on the basis of 10¼d. per lb. cost and freight for new Oomrawuttee, against 9d. on 29th May. The shipments to Europe in June are estimated at 160,000 bales.

While during the past five weeks the rate of consumption has undergone a considerable increase, the prospects of supply have remained as unfavourable as ever they were: hence an average advance of 1d. per lb. in the value of the staple since the date of our last report. It was apparent some months ago that the supply of cotton for the current year would be barely more than sufficient to give employment to only two-thirds of the spinning power of the country, and it was inferred from this that a high range of prices would rule throughout the year, unless the accounts from America during the summer months should justify the expectation of a large crop, and consequently, increased supplies for the early months of 1870. It is now generally admitted that the yield will not materially exceed that of the season just closing, and that our supplies from other countries for next year will show only a small increase upon the imports of 1869. The apprehension of a serious decline in values towards the close of the present year, and of a still further fall early in 1870, has, therefore, in a great measure, disappeared from the market, and buyers of yarns and goods, who for a long time had operated very sparingly and with much timidity, except at very low rates, have lately shawn their confidence in the immediate future of values by giving out orders numerous and extensive enough to clear off all surplus stocks, and necessitate a largely increased rate of production. The demand, in fact, has exceeded the supply, and producers have been able to obtain an advance quite equal to the rise in the raw material. It is doubtful, however, whether buyers, after their late large purchases will follow the advance much further. We have now reached the highest point previously touched this year, and at which operations were checked; but inasmuch as the statistical portion of the staple is much stronger now than it was then, we may not witness any important reaction in values, while, unless some new and at present unforeseen disturbing element makes its appearance in the market, it is not unlikely that the next upward move may carry values much beyond even their present high level.

That the statistical position of the staple *is* strong is apparent from the following estimate of supply for the ensuing six months. We have adopted the largest figures justified by the latest and most authentic advices received from the various countries of growth. We estimate the shipments from India to Liverpool in June, July, and August at 300,000 bales, including 220,000 from Bombay, and to London in the same months at 150,000 bales, chiefly from Madras. These items with the quantity afloat (590,000 bales), give a total of 1,040,000 bales as the probable import from India into Great Britain during the second half of the year, against 1,131,000 bales in the last six months of 1868. Assuming that we shall receive as much new cotton this year as we did last, our imports of American will reach about 250,000 bales against 229,000 bales. Of long staples we may receive about 350,000 bales against 390,000 bales: the deficit will consist chiefly of Brazils. The foregoing figures make up a total of 1,640,000 bales against 1,750,000 bales. Adding the stocks on hand we have an aggregate supply of 2,034,000 bales for the ensuing twenty-six weeks against 2,390,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1868, as follows:—

	1869.	1868.
Import from India	1,040,000	1,131,000
„ „ America	250,000	229,000
„ „ Egypt, Brazils, &c.	350,000	390,000
Total	1,640,000	1,750,000
Stock on hand to-day	394,000	640,000
Total supply for Great Britain	2,034,000	2,390,000

Here, we have a deficiency of 356,000 bales—or no less than 13,700 bales per week. Last year the deliveries in the six months averaged nearly 73,000 bales per week, including 20,000 bales per week for export. At the same rate this year there would scarcely be 140,000 bales left in Liverpool and London on 31st December. But inasmuch as the average prices of the second half of this year are likely to be much higher than those current in the same period of last year, the deliveries will be correspondingly reduced. The demand will not be so large with middling American at 12⅛d., and fair Dhollera at 10¼d. as with the one at 10½d., and the other at 8¼d. Moreover, as the *direct* imports into the Continent will be some 3,000 to 4,000 bales per week greater than in 1868, the exports from this country will be so much the smaller. But if we assume spinners to take only 48,000 bales, and exporters only 15,000 bales per week, there would remain only 396,000 bales in stock at the end of the year against 499,000 bales at the close of 1868.

Taking into account the large reduction in the stocks of goods all over the world, which has been brought about by the late curtailed rate of production, we fear that it will require a high scale of prices to keep the deliveries from Liverpool and London within the limit of 63,000 bales per week. This is not a pleasant lookout for consumers; but we see little chance of any improved prospect for some time to come. The only hope is that the American crop may turn out to be larger than is at present expected; but it is a hope which receives very little encouragement from the accounts at hand from the south. It would appear, therefore, that we have not yet done with high prices and wide fluctuations. Both are injurious to trade, and the one can only be kept down, and the other minimised by very great care on the part of spinners and manufacturers. Home buyers and shippers will naturally be less keen operators at the present rates than at the currency of a month ago, especially after having supplied their wants pretty freely at lower rates than at which they can now purchase, and it may be that the upward movement of values will be arrested for the present. The market may be weakened, too, in the course of the ensuing month, by liberal arrivals of East India cotton; but the inherent strength of the position of the staple, will prevent any material decline, and then the fall will, in all probability, be only temporary.

Notwithstanding the large business and advanced prices of the past month the position of the producer is still very unsatisfactory, and we doubt very much whether the present rate of consumption will be maintained, unless the margin between the raw material and the manufactured article be considerably widened. At all events nothing is more certain than that consumption will be reduced *pari passu* with every upward step taken by prices, while the market will become more and more sensitive to outside influences. There are people who are looking for 14d. or 15d. per lb. for middling American, and a corresponding rise in the value of other growths: these prices may be reached, but we think a small advance upon the present rates will severely test the confidence of both buyers and sellers.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
„ 3 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
„ 2 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
„ demand	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 17th July 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).
Bourbon (Reunion).
Calcutta.
Saigon.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£927,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£41,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,

British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME CAB, HORSE and HARNESS complete, the owner leaving Bombay. Price for all Rs. 700.—May be seen at the Stables next the Presidency Bank, Meadow Street.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS per OVERLAND MAIL of the 24th ultimo.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has the pleasure to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has just received per s. s. "SUMATRA" his annual supply of a fresh shipment of Seeds from the most celebrated seed-growing establishment in England.

This consignment has been specially selected for this climate by experienced gardeners and seed men, and no expense has been spared to insure the seeds being of the best and latest crops, and although the prices charged may be somewhat in excess of those generally quoted, yet H. R. B. is certain purchasers favouring him with order will be amply repaid by the excellent quality of these Seeds. Among the varieties are the following:—

Packets in tin cases of Garden Seeds of 37 varieties, Ditto Ditto of Flower Do. of 30 varieties, and the annexed may be had loose by weight to any quantity; namely, White Knolekole, White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson But, Cawliflower, White Celery, Parsley, Lettuce Cos and Drumhead, French and other Beans of sorts, Peas of sorts, French Breakfast and Turnip Radish, Red American Turnip, &c., &c.

H. R. Baxter begs to intimate that he is in daily expectation of the arrival of a further supply of Vegetable Seeds of the latest crops from the Cape of Good Hope per s. s. "COSSACK."

JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of SADdlery, by J. A. Owen, of Leicester-square, Maker to the Royal Family, consisting of the following:—

Lady's white quilted Doeskin Saddles with Bridles.
Gentlemen's Hunting Ditto Ditto with Ditto.
Infantry Officer's Saddles with Regulation Bridles.
A few sets of double and single permanent plating Harness.

The property of a Gentleman left the Presidency.

A second-hand serviceable Bullock Dumny or Nuggur Cart to be sold cheap to close the account.

Also a set of serviceable second-hand plated double Harness.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

(At reduced rate, 10 annas per shilling.)

Bengal Army List for July	Rs. 6	0
Bombay do. do.	3	0
Appleby's Illustrated Handbook of Machinery & Ironwork.	8	0
Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management	5	12
Hunter's Body and Mind	2	12
Poor Jack, by Captain Marryatt	2	12
Young Officer's Companion, by D'Ros	6	12
Gheel, the City of the Simple	4	8
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The Spanish Gipsy, by Geo. Elliot	5	12
Forbes's Hindustani Manual	2	4
The Epicure's Year Book, 1869	5	12
Passages from the Note Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne	1	2
Whims and Oddities, by Tom Hood	1	2
The Words of Wellington	1	14
Brakespeare, or the Fortunes of a Free Lance	3	12
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☞ Cheap Literature of every description and of various authors on hand.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay and Poona, 26th July 1869.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

2, Rampart Row. H. S. BOSTOCK, Acting Agent.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

REGISTERED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid-up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

No. 5, Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, 19th June, 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

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Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ. For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without medical certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

LEA and PERRINS.

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "Rowlands'" articles and beware of Spurious Im

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee E Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Ph Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of SHARES of TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

On Wednesday, the 11th proximo, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass, and Co. have instructions from the Directors of the above Company to sell by public auction, at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, at 3 o'clock P.M., the following shares:—19 shares of Tinnevelly Press Company, Limited, Nos. 1, 8, 26, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 71, 3, 5, 20, 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 42.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS, & Co.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Naigaum.—On SATURDAY, the 7th day of August 1869, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Aishanjee, Widow, and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Peer Mahomed bin Jumal Mahomed, deceased, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 3rd April 1869, all that piece or parcel of Toka Freehold Land or Ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house, with out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Naigaum, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 8, 34, 36, 64, assessed under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 8,020 square yards, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east and south by a public passage, on or towards the west by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthuckee, on or towards the north by the property of Ramchunder Wassoodewjee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of GOODS SAVED from the WRECKED SHIP BUCENTAUR.

(On account of the concerned.)

This day, Saturday, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, where the goods now lie,

A quantity of bales and cases of piece goods, bales of twist, loose piece goods and twist, &c.

A quantity of hoop and nail iron and steel.

SALE of ROSE NAILS.

This day, Saturday, the 31st inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, on account of the concerned—

300 cwt. of rose nails of sizes.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 2nd August, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their weekly auction sale of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, &c.

15 bales grey shirtings.
6 do. do. madapollams.
4 do. do. jaconets.
7 do. do. T. cloths.
6 do. scarlet boking.
1 do. straw paper.
5 cases grey and white dhoties.
1 do. superior pocket knives.
20 do. powder flasks.
1 do. French bedsteads.
1 do. single and double barrel guns.
1 do. Russian leathers.
100 cwt. of cast steel bars of the following sizes, 1⅛, 1¼, 1½, ⅞, and ⅜ both octegon and round.

An invoice of very superior electro-plated ware, consisting of table, piano and chamber candlesticks with shades, cruet, pickle, and liquor frames, coffee sets, waitors, cups, spoons and forks, tea and coffee pots, &c.

An invoice of Morton's oilmanstores, just landed from the ship Media, consisting of ½ tins sardins, table venegar pint and half pints salad oil, &c.

The property of a gentleman leaving India.

A quantity of furniture, consisting of drawing-room chairs, blackwood drawing-room and dressing-room tables, sideboard, teapoys, ladies' work table, camp cots, meat safe, copying press, &c.

On account of the first purchasers Sheriff Meerally & Co.

10 boxes each, 25 bars 50 lbs. honey suckle soap, ex Malleny.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Saturday, the 31st instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

1 case pictures.
20 cases each containing 1 dozen bottles of superior champagne.
20 do. of superior sparkling moselle in pints and quarts.
200 do. of best claret, each containing 1 dozen bottles.
50 dozen bottles superior champagne.
3 do. sauterne.

(The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.)

A few articles of handsome household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sets of camp tables in 2 and 3 pieces, sideboard, arms and without arms chairs, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, towel horse, glass, plated, and porcelainware, &c.

Few pair teakwood doors and windows.
50 bales grey shirtings, 7 lbs.
1 case containing gentlemen and children boots and shoes.
21 bundles water twist.
50 pieces grey T. cloth.

AT 1 P. M.

A strong serviceable hansom Cab with powerful horse and harness, complete.

Also, on account of T. H. Merritt, Esq.

One English-built sociable with lamps, cushions, pole, &c., by W. Kinross.

A handsome iron grey Arab horse.

The property of a gentleman leaving for up-country.

One strong palanquin-shape shigram with a powerful grey Persian horse and a set of plated mounted harness.

A strong Kattiawar horse.

One poney.

A high-caste bay Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Monday, the 9th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Michael Carney, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement, or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of and fronting the Duncan road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Mulkoo Erruppa and other tenants, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,939, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage and the vacant ground of Vulloobhoy Vissoojee, on or towards the west by the Duncan road, on or towards the north by a passage, and the house of Audhiaroo Hormusjee Mareckjee, and on or towards the south by a passage, and the house of Kurrimdina bin Hajee Yacoob.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Thursday, the 12th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property viz.:—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground (whereof one Ramabaee, wife of Mahomed Hajee Esmael is Fazendar), with a messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon, situate in Memon Wadda, or Nagdavie Cross Lane, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Jan Mahomed Khan Mahomed, on the west by the property of Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Syed Rogay, on the north by the property of Mahomed Dossa, and on the south by the aforesaid Memon Wadda or Nagdavie Cross Lane, and assessed under No. 45.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. John S. Hurrell, solicitor for the vendors, or the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Wednesday, the 11th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Memon Seedick Hajee Oosman, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-five square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the street called Barbhoya Molla or Nagdavie Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by Barbhoya Molla or Nagdavie Street, aforesaid, on the west of the sweeper's passage, on the north by the vacant ground of Joosub Saya Bhana, and on the south by the house of Joosub Vythan, and which said messuage, or dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. John S. Hurrell, Solicitor, or to the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.